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8.00 „	to 10.00 „	10	„
10.00 „	to 11.00 „	15	„
11.30 „	to 12.45 p.m.	15	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	10	„
1.15 „	to 1.45 „	15	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	10	„
2.15 „	to 5.00 „	15	„
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12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	10	„
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 „	15	„
5.00 „	to 6.00 „	10	„
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Y 14.90	Dairen „	Ar.	„	„	„
	„ (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	3.20 p.m.	Wed.	Th. Sun.
	Mukden „	Ar.	11.25 „	„	„ „
	„ „	Lv.	11.40 „	„	„ „
Y 11.50	Changchun „	Ar.	7.10 a.m.	Th.	Fri. Mon.
	„ (Russian Train)	Lv.	9.00 „	„	„ „
$ 9.40	Harbin „	Ar.	*8.00 p.m.	„	„ „

SOUTH BOUND.

	Connecting at Harbin with		Wagon-Lits from Moscow	Russian States Express from St. Pet's.	Russian States Express from Moscow
$ 9.00	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	* 10.10 a.m.	Fri.	Th. Mon.
Y 11.40	Changchun „	Ar.	*4.30 p.m.	„	„ „
	„ (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	5.45 „	„	„ „
Y 14.90	Mukden „	Ar.	9.45 a.m.	„	„ „
	„ „	Lv.	1.05 „	„	„ „
	Dairen „	Ar.	8.00 „	„	Fri. Tues.
	„ (S.M.R. str.)	Lv.	Noon.	Sat.	Sat. Th.
Y 40.00	Shanghai „	Ar.	Forenoon	Mon.	Mon. Sat.
					Kobe Hikosh.

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

* With regard to the above Time-Table, the Four Express Trains per week connecting two each way with the Russian State Expresses are temporarily suspended, owing to the partial suspension of the Trans-Siberian Passenger Traffic on account of the European War.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [311

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AGA KHAN ON EGYPT'S NEW RULER.

BOMBAY, January 22nd.

On his arrival here to-day His Highness the Aga Khan was interviewed by an Associated Press representative. Questioned regarding the probability or otherwise of an invasion of Egypt His Highness declared with emphasis that such a thing was an impossibility. He spoke very enthusiastically of the new Sultan who, he said, is very generous and wise, and had introduced several reforms which had been extremely beneficial to the people. The Sultan, said His Highness, is called the father of the fellaheen, is very popular, and is every inch a prince. His Highness declared once more that he had no doubt as to the ultimate result of the war, and mentioned as an instance of the wonderful supremacy which Britain has gained on the seas that he has been voyaging for two months and has not been inconvenienced in the least. The Aga Khan found in England no bitterness towards Turkey even now. It was generally recognised that Germany had forced her hands, and that when peace terms were proposed Germany would be prepared to sacrifice Turkey's interests to save her own skin. The Aga Khan will go to Poona next week.

Being interviewed subsequently by the *Times of India's* representative His Highness the Aga Khan said: "The British protectorate would do an infinite amount of good to Egypt. Annexation would have been a fatal blunder. As to the material benefits which Egypt had gained from the British connection there was no doubt. But material benefits were not all. They must also derive moral benefits. In order to estimate the moral benefits conferred by Great Britain on other countries he suggested a comparison with the Indian States and the proofs they had given during the present crisis. A wave of enthusiastic loyalty had swept over every Indian State. That was due to the liberal policy of non-interference pursued by the British Government in reference to the internal affairs of those States. A similar beneficial policy ought to be extended to Egypt and if that were done he had no doubt that it will produce good results. The Waaf and other charitable and religious institutions should be made over to the Egyptian Government. Egyptians already appreciated the efforts of the British to prepare the Egyptians for self-Government and for a voice in the Government of their own affairs, and he believed that progress towards self-Government would be accelerated under the new Sultan with the British protectorate. The British Government had always regarded themselves as trustees for the inhabitants of Egypt and the past achievements of Great Britain upon the Nile were a sufficient guarantee for its future prosperity and development on sound lines."

His Highness the Aga Khan testified to the admirable demeanour of the priesthood and the composure of the populace and said that the brightest features in the situation were the elevation of Prince Hussein and the steadfast adherence given by the ministry to the British cause. He then added—"one cannot shut one's eyes to the growth of Egyptian national feeling, but none can deny that in the present crisis the Egyptians have shown good sense and good feeling towards the British Government, and therefore it is essential that a more liberal policy should in time be adopted towards them." His Highness spoke very enthusiastically of the new Sultan who, he said, was not only interested in the education of boys and girls in Egypt, but was deeply concerned with the Aligarh movement. He had taken the keenest interest in raising a model university in Egypt. "The elevation of Prince Hussein as Sultan," he said, "has been hailed with satisfaction in Egypt. He is very popular among the Egyptians. He is not only a prudent and experienced man of great ability, but he enjoys the affectionate esteem of the Egyptian people as a Prince of the Khedival family of Mehemet Ali. He is most worthy to occupy the Khedival position with the title and style of Sultan of Egypt. A new era for individual liberty and moral and material progress seems to be dawning upon Egypt, for the new Sultan understands the country's peculiar position. He is generous to a fault. He is a far abler man than his uncle and I have no doubt that he will fill his exalted position with greater dignity and with more benefit to his subjects."

INVASION OF EGYPT.

"Does your Highness think the invasion of Egypt probable?" was a question put to His Highness who, without hesitation, replied, "I don't think so. It is impossible. It is madness. I do not think that it will be attempted. The threatened invasion, however, may help the Teutonic advisers of the Turkish war party inasmuch as it may affect the British line in north France by occupying the attention of large bodies of troops in the east. I think that instead of the invasion of the country round the Suez Canal if Constantinople is threatened by Russia, the war may take the character of a defence of Turkey. The Porte has unfortunately committed itself to a wild undertaking which it must have all along known to be destined to utter failure."

SWEARING BY CAMPHOR.

The practice of swearing by the use of lighted camphor is still in vogue in civil courts in Madras. Recently in a suit at the Small Cause Court the plaintiff, a Hindu, agreed to relinquish a portion of his claim for house-rent provided the two defendants took their oath by means of lighted camphor that that portion of the claim was not due as alleged by them. Two pieces of camphor were then lighted and the two defendants took their oath and extinguished the burning camphor, whereupon the plaintiff gave up his claim for the portion sworn to be not due and decree was passed. Accordingly a stock of camphor is kept in the courts for this express purpose.

SUB ROSA:

THE EXQUISITE ETIQUETTE OF DIPLOMATISTS.

[BY S. L. H. IN "DAILY NEWS AND LEADER."]

There are many folk of opinion that the methods of diplomacy, and above all the secrecy in which those methods are shrouded, are not in keeping with what is called the spirit of the age. It is a department of public life in which, more than in any other, gentlemen of "birth and fortune" have been allowed to look after affairs, and to give private pledges on our account—without our knowledge—which may involve us in war. So far as the responsibility for the present war is concerned, I think it may be all debited to the Kaiser. Indeed, if we had never signed a treaty about anything, or come to any friendly understanding with anyone, it is my opinion that we should have been in this war—and quite properly in it.

I will leave that point, however, in order to remind the reader of how aristocratic diplomatists have carried on negotiations in the past. And as we are not allowed to know anything about their methods to-day it is possible that they act similarly at present. I am indebted to a correspondent for the hint that Macaulay's account of what may be called the first Hague Conference might provide instruction for those who say that diplomacy must be left to our "betters"—and might also amuse mere common people. The meeting in question is generally known as the Congress of Ryswick, and it was held in 1697 close to The Hague, the object being to end a war which had been going on from 1688 between France on the one side and Holland, England, Germany, Spain, and other members of the Grand Alliance on the other.

First of all it was agreed that Baron Lilienroth, representative of Sweden, should act as a sort of referee, and should "see fair"—indeed, he was installed as "mediator." He soon had plenty to do in the way of mediation, for these high-class diplomatists, any one of whom had birth and breeding for twenty, raised the most important questions at once. For instance, Macaulay declares that several meetings were spent in settling how many carriages, how many horses, how many lacqueys, how many pages, each Minister should be entitled to bring to Ryswick; whether the serving men should carry canes; whether they should wear swords; whether they should have pistols in their holsters; who should take the upper hand in the public walks, and whose carriage should break the way in the streets. Meanwhile, as the high-born negotiators were arranging these matters of the utmost moment the war was, of course, proceeding.

After this there was something that in less exalted circles would be called a "scrap," for when the Imperial Ambassadors claimed the right to sit at the head of the table the Spanish Ambassador was furious and tried to "shove in." I suppose the mediator had to blow a whistle, or in some way to stop the hustle. Next arose a prolonged dispute as to which of the diplomatists were entitled to be addressed as "Your Excellency," and when it was proposed to deny this right to the representative of the Elector of Brandenburg there was trouble. Indeed, it was a long time before any approach to negotiations with the French was attempted, as the mediator was kept busy in seeing that the faithful Allies did not fly at each other.

At length, however, the real business of the Congress was begun, and here is a delightful passage about the manner in which Harlay and Kaunitz, the French and the Austrian representatives, carried on their work:

The chief business of Harlay and Kaunitz was to watch each other's legs. Neither of them thought it consistent with the dignity of the Crown which he served to advance towards the other faster than the other advanced towards him. If, therefore, one of them perceived that he had inadvertently stepped forward too quick, he went back to the door, and the stately minuet began again.

It is probable, nay, it is almost certain, that at the moment there were not two other men on earth making greater asses of themselves. How one wishes that a couple of common fellows had bustled in saying, "Now, you two, get a move on," and had pushed them full tilt into each other.

Then came a sad incident that was turned into a complete farce by reason of diplomatic etiquette. Charles XI. of Sweden died, and everyone at the Congress knew early in April that he was dead. But it would have been a hideous outrage to pretend to know before Baron Lilienroth had officially announced the fact. And old Lilienroth would rather have died himself than make the announcement before he and his attendants, his carriages and horses had all been arrayed in mourning. So week after week passed, and all the time between the beginning of April and the 12th June was spent in these preparations. Then Lilienroth announced in fitting style and in full congress that "it had pleased God to take to himself the most puissant King Charles the Eleventh."

The other diplomatists pretended to be overcome by shocked surprise. I can imagine them exclaiming: "You don't say!" "Well, there now!" or, "You must be joking, Lil."—of course expressing their innocent astonishment in phrases befitting a congress of nations. After this the Ambassadors all adjourned to put on mourning, and as Macaulay explains "in such solemn trifling week after week passed away." This all suited Lilienroth "down to the ground," if I may use such a phrase, as he liked his position of mediator, and would have willingly gone on mediating for ever. But William III. was sick of what he regarded as mummery, and so he opened negotiations with the French King behind the backs of these distinguished diplomatists.

He was encouraged to do this by the knowledge that on a previous occasion when a Congress assembled to end a war—it met at Nimeguen—the solumn tomfoolery lasted from February, 1076, to February, 1679, and the war went on the whole time. So while these great men were strutting about like gobbling turkey-cocks at Ryswick a peace was arranged without their aid. Harlay summed up the situation appropriately when he said:—

It is curious that while the Ambassadors are making war, the Generals should be making peace.

I wonder how much of this exquisite etiquette survives in the ranks of diplomacy. When a couple of Ambassadors meet to-day, do they perform the stately minuet trick, and take care that neither advances more quickly than the other? The reader may say, "Of course not—all that sort of thing is obsolete," but how does the reader know? I am assuming that he is one of the many millions of outsiders who do not know what goes on in these serene and select circles—though he is vitally interested in the results of the performance.

TRUTHFUL GERMAN PAPERS STOPPED.

A dispatch from The Hague says that three South German newspapers published in Eisenach, Gotha, and Weimar have been suppressed by order of the military authorities on account of their unfavourable comments on the military situation. Two issues of the *Munich-Augsburg Evening Gazette* and the *Munich Gazette* have been confiscated for the same reason.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FEBRUARY CAPTAIN'S CUP AND POOL.

Appended is the result of the monthly competition which took place over the shortened course at Happy Valley on the 13th, 14th, and 15th ult.

The fact of the 9 holes being within the race track accounts for the low scoring.

CUP.

* Mr. H. Handley Pegg	82—11	71
Lieut. F. L. Roupell	83—11	72
Dr. Lindsay Woods	75— 3	72
Mr. P. M. Hodgson	91—17	74
Mr. A. E. Davey	93—18	75
Mr. J. Gibb	95—18	77
Mr. L. N. Leefe	95—18	77
Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell	92—14	78
Mr. R. J. Rawlinson	97 17	80
Rev. G. M. Tichborne	86— 5	81
Commander H. C. R. Boucher	87— 5	82
Mr. W. E. Clayton	91— 6	85

* Qualifies for Cup.

POOL.

* Mr. W. J. Morrison	84—15	69
Lieut. F. L. Roupell	83—11	72
Dr. Lindsay Woods	75— 3	72
Mr. P. M. Hodgson	91—17	74
Fleet Surgeon S. Bernard	82— 6	76
Mr. L. N. Leefe	95—18	77
Commander H. C. R. Boucher	87— 5	82

* Wins Pool.

25 Entries.

HANDICAPS.

Happy Valley and Fanling.

Mr. T. W. Hill	Scratch
Dr. Lindsay Woods	2
Mr. A. Ritchie	4
Dr. G. M. Harston	5
Mr. H. Handley Pegg	10
Mr. W. J. Morrison	11
Mr. G. Duncan	13
Major R. S. Stewart	15
Mr. R. J. Rawlinson	17

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

The 1st British Company will parade at the Central Police Station on Friday, March 5th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

The 1st Chinese Company will parade at the same time and place to-day, March 2nd, and on Thursday, March 4th.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

MUSKETRY (STANDARD TEST).

1.—Musketry (Trained men and Recruits) will be carried out as follows:—
Saturday, 6th instant, at 2.30 p.m., and Sunday, 7th instant, at 9.30 a.m.
Engineer Company.
Members must attend punctually at the times stated above. Any man arriving late will not be allowed to fire.
NOTE.—Only members who have fired Part I. can fire the Standard Test.
Officer on duty in the Butts, Saturday, 6th inst.: Lieut. Danby.
Officer on duty in the Butts, Sunday, Sunday, 7th instant: (to be named later).
An Officer of the Engineer Company will be present each day to take charge of the firing point and sufficient N.C.Os. of the Engineer Company will attend to assist the Instructor. Field glasses should be carried by every man possessing them.

RESIGNATION.

2.—Pte. R. F. Garcia is permitted to resign, dated 5th February 1915.

PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day (Tuesday):—
5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co.: 10 pdr. drill at Headquarters.
No. 2 Section Artillery Battery: Bayonet fighting on the Cricket Ground. Sergeant Bullock will attend.
One Machine Gun Section of the Scouts Company, M.G. drill at Headquarters.
Remainder, Aiming Drill and Musketry Exercises on the Cricket Ground under Company Commanders.
Recruits under an Instructor.

DETAIL.

4.—Orderly Officer: 2nd-Lieut. Cunningham.
Orderly Sergeant: Sergt. Schnepel.
To furnish Guard to-night: Scouts Co.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

15

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [267

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292

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EXCELLENT CUISINE AND HOME COMFORT.

MODERATE TERMS.

[348

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[328

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our PHILATELIC STORE from Hongkong Hotel Building, Pedder Street, to No. 11A, CAINE ROAD.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1915. [103

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WOOD WORK, BRICK WORK, ETC.

Absolute death to the White Ant.

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BROWN, RED AND GREEN COLOURS

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THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1915. [192

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [93

YEW LEE.

AH CHEONG AND L. HANSEN.

STEVEDORES, SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORES,

[15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [94

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

PAST AND PASSING FEATURES.

At a meeting of the Central Asian Society, at 22, Albemarle St., London, W., on 20th January, a paper was read by Mr. Duncan H. Mackintosh, entitled "Some Past and Passing Features of the Situation in China." The chair was occupied by Sir Frederic Fryer.

The speaker said, in the course of his paper:—My residence in the Far East extended over a period of 31 years in the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Of that period I had the honour of representing that bank at Tientsin from 1895 to almost the close of 1913, when I retired. This latter period (1895 to 1913) was admittedly one of the most important and one of the most eventful in the recorded history of China. During that time I was thrown into business contact and social intercourse with very many high Chinese officials, viceroys at Tientsin and others, two of whose names will at least be familiar to you, those of Li Hung-chang and the present and enlightened President of China, Yuan Shih-kai. It was for these reasons, then, that I ventured to think that any remarks which I might make to you this afternoon as coming from one recently on the spot, might, perhaps, be invested with some degree of interest. Great events in China during the period which I have named have crowded upon each other's heels in such rapid succession, and there are so many complications left in their train, that it is small wonder that the great majority of people at home have been quite unable to follow them clearly. In connection with the present war in Europe, the question which seems at the present time to be uppermost in the public mind is what effect is likely to be produced on China through the passing of the territory at Kiao-chow from the hands of Germany into the hands of our ally, Japan. In order to form any kind of judgment we must first see and understand what effects were produced in China —and there were many—when Germany seized Kiao-chow for the murder of two missionaries. We must also consider at the same time what effects were produced on those foreign Powers having relations with China, whose interests at once became involved when Germany suddenly, with no previous communication with the Chinese Government, committed this act of aggression on the mainland of China "in obedience," as Admiral von Diedérich's proclamation of November 14th, 1897, ran, "to the commands of the Emperor of Germany." As in Belgium, so it was in China, this manifestation of the "Mailed Fist" was at variance with the provisions of a Treaty. The Treaty in question was the document known as the Treaty of Tientsin, negotiated by that great statesman, Lord Elgin, for Great Britain, with Prince Kung and others for China in 1858. Up to this very day it remains the working chart for the mutual guidance of relations between the two countries. Under its wise provisions, peace has been maintained between the two countries, whilst commerce, its main objective, has steadily swelled year after year to its present large dimensions. Under the most favoured nation clause in that Treaty all other nations, Germany included, independently secured equal opportunities for their commerce and industry. It represented a fair field and no favour. All German merchants in China enjoyed equal rights with all their competitors. They had lived in peace and that friendly intercourse with British and other foreigners which is one of the most pleasant feature of life in China. They had neither part nor lot in this act, in which is easily recognised the hands of the German "Mailed Fist" party. Always standing behind that party and exercising a powerful influence over it, its councils as a "voice behind the throne," was the great firm of Krupps. There are very strong reasons for believing this to be true in the case of China, and that the influence of that firm in China made itself felt when that country was hesitating before taking the plunge of going to war with Japan in 1894 over the state of affairs in Korea. What took place was this: in addition to seizing Kiao-chow, Germany made certain demands on China for the murder of the two missionaries. One was for a zone of 50 kilometres around Kiao-chow, in which Germany demanded sovereign rights for 99 years. In another the Chinese Government were required to defray the cost of occupation of Kiao-chow. The last demand was that Germany be accorded preferential rights for the building of railways and working of mines in the Province of Shangtung. China's protests were in vain, and she had to accede to the "Mailed Fist," if I may again borrow the then newly-coined phrase of the Kaiser's about Kiao-chow. The most favoured nation clause was thus infringed, as our Minister in Peking pointed out at the time, and the balance of power in China rudely upset. Our Ambassadors in St. Petersburg, Paris, and Tokyo sent despatches reporting the grave views held at each of these capitals of the incidents. Of these the most prophetic, as after events proved, was that of Japan. Sir Ernest Satow, our Ambassador there, reported: "The general opinion in Japanese official circles seems to be that a prolonged or possibly permanent occupation of Kiao-chow would imperil the peace of the Far East." And the noise of the critics in Germany were the voices of those crying in the wilderness.

THE EFFORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

As to Great Britain, it must be borne in mind that our vast and preponderating interests in China are purely of a commercial nature. All that Great Britain wants or has ever wanted to see is a prosperous and independent China. The history of British diplomacy is one of a strenuous and prolonged struggle for preserving the open door, and the independence and the integrity of China. The ultimate expression of these efforts is to be found in the Treaty of January 30th, 1902, with our ally Japan, the preamble of which says, speaking of China: "The Governments of Great Britain and Japan . . . . being specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China in securing equal opportunities in that country for the commerce and industry of all nations hereby agree. . . ." Then follow the articles of the defensive and offensive alliance. In this long struggle Great Britain had the assistance of another very powerful though invisible ally, whose forces were accumulating all the time. The name of that ally was Fair Dealing. When the bolt from the blue descended in China, the indignation felt by the Chinese can be better imagined than described. It would be superfluous for me to enter into it, and I shall leave it at that. Throughout the foreign communities in China grave misgivings were felt as to the consequences of this fateful step. The Chinese Government thereafter regarded with suspicion all the big foreign Powers and the railway projects put forward by their nationals. The apprehensions and fears expressed as to ulterior designs on the part of the Great Powers, I may here remark, seem to account for the fact that the Chinese Government gave the contract for the building of the Peking-Hankow Line to Belgium, and that some three years ago they gave the contract for the projected great trunk line running, roughly speaking, east and west from the western confines of China to the sea, thus lying athwart the line running north and south, to the same Power, Belgium. The estimated cost of the latter railway is about £10,000,000.

Early in March of the year 1898 came the news that Russia was negotiating with China for 25 years' lease of Port Arthur and the adjoining harbour of Talienwan, which she subsequently obtained. She gave assurances that nothing would be done to infringe the favoured nation clause of the Treaty of Tientsin or other existing Treaties, nor would she demand sovereign rights in the leased territories. The occupation took place on March 28th, 1898. Thereupon Great Britain negotiated for and obtained lease of Wei-hai-wei, which she occupied on May 24th, 1898. China was accorded facilities for using the harbour for her warships so as to inconvenience her as little as possible. The object, of course, was to restore, as far as possible, the lost balance of power as a means towards preventing the threatened dismemberment of China. On June 11th of the same year, 1898, the Emperor issued the first of a remarkable series of Decrees calling for reform, from which I take the following pregnant remark:—"In the present condition of Imperial affairs, with an untrained army, with ignorant 'literati,' and with artisans untaught because they have no fit teachers, is there any difficulty in deciding, when China is compared with foreign nations, who is the strong, and who is the weak? It is easy to distinguish between the rich and the poor. How can a man armed with a wooden stick smite his foe encased in a coat of mail?"—an obvious hit at the "Mailed Fist." The reforms advocated aroused the whole force of the old conservative and re-actionary party within and without the Palace, and the Grand Council, and a bitter struggle ensued, in which the Emperor was finally overthrown and confined, and six of his councillors summarily beheaded. The Empress Dowager once more took the reins of the coach, with the re-actionaries on board, which finally landed in the ditch of the Boxer outbreak and siege of Tientsin and Peking. After these events came the Russo-Japanese War, which was fought on Chinese soil.

The above professes to be no more than a rough outline of some, not all, of the aftermath of disastrous events which followed in the wake of the German seizure of Kiao-chow. Kiao-chow has always been a thorn in the side of China, all the more acutely felt because of the enormous fortifications erected there costing some millions of pounds. German culture as applied in this way to Chinese soil had, in Chinese eyes, an ugly and menacing look. Kiao-chow was a *point d'appui*, as a German Chancellor called it, or fulcrum, from which Germany could bring to bear a tremendous amount of influence on China. With regard to the question of the change of tenancy, all that I have now got to observe is that our ally Japan stands with Great Britain for maintaining the independence and integrity of China. She has given an undertaking to restore Kiao-chow in due course to its owners, the Chinese. We know that Japan respects and keeps her obligations. I venture to think that by the removal of the series of complications to which the position of Germany in China gave rise we shall see a happier and brighter state of things in China. Internally, with the adoption of a new form of government she will have to work out her own salvation in her own way. All that we know is that in Yuan Shih-kai she has a very enlightened President and a very strong man, who commands the respect of all who are brought in contact with him. With regard to loans to the Chinese Government, we have heard criticisms as to matters such as Five Power Loans. If those who made such criticisms could only realise the difficult part our statesmen and Ministers have had to play with regard to China, they would have paused and considered as to the advisability of making them, I venture to think.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

With regard to another subject, railway development in China, when I first went to Tientsin there were then only open 175 miles of railway. That was the line between and Shanhaikwan. There are now roughly some 6,000 miles open. On my arrival at Tientsin I had to ride up immediately to Peking, which is 80 miles from Tientsin—a journey which can now be made in under three hours. A new spirit was abroad even then in 1895, and it was rather a matter of surprise to me that very winter to find myself almost daily engaged in negotiations with the Chinese State Railway Director, Hu Yun Mi, a dear old Chinese gentleman, afterwards appointed Governor of Peking, for a loan for the construction of the line from Tientsin to Peking, which was then begun. The advances made at the time were subsequently merged with the cost of further extensions and paid off by the loan floated in London known as the Imperial Railways of North China Loan of 1899 for £2,300,000. The line which forms part of the security for this loan is a very important one, because it leads to the Chinese capital, Peking. With a view to preserving the integrity of China, it was essential to see that under no pretext should it be wrested from or hypothecated to any Power, and that its control should not pass out of Chinese hands. One must visit China to realise fully how much railways were needed then, and how materially those constructed have added to the prosperity of the country. I have travelled over the following railway systems:—Tientsin-Puchow (Puchow is on the Yangtsze), Peking-Hankow, Peking-Kalgan, Tientsin-Mukden, Mukden-Dalny-Port Arthur, Mudken-Harbin, Shanghai-Nanking railways. Wherever one goes one sees striking evidence of what railways are doing in the carriage of both freight and passengers in that fertile, industrious, and thickly-populated country. Throughout all their trouble, the recent rebellion included, their motto seems to be "Business as usual." Their ingenuity in overcoming difficulties is simply marvellous and year by year their trade expands. Owing to the present war their trade has suffered to some extent. The total collections of Chinese revenues has fallen according to a recent Reuter's telegram from Tls. 43,000,000 at December 31st, 1913, to Tls. 38,807,000 at December 31st, 1914. This expressed in sterling amounts to a fall of some £600,000. The southern ports were the principal sufferers. That busy centre, Shanghai, actually registered an increase in the customs revenue. When, to go no further, we remember that the *Emden* and her consorts were at large for some months of the war threatening merchandise, exports and imports on the water, this falling-off was inevitable. For the purposes of trade it is preferable to have your goods on land than at the bottom of the sea.

It is satisfactory to note that the salt revenue, which forms the security for the Quintuple or Five-Power Reorganisation Loan of 1913 for £25,000,000, actually exceeded the Maritime Customs revenue, after deduction of all expenses. This result is due to Sir Richard Dane's successful administration. He had at the outset enormous difficulties with vested interests to contend with. His ability and tact overcame these obstacles. Incidentally he has raised Chinese credit in a most remarkable way. With regard to Chinese loans it is satisfactory to note that China has punctually met all her engagements to December 31st, as my late colleague in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Sir Charles Addis, courteously informs me. There is one most important reform with which China has to deal, that is the reform of her currency. It seems paradoxical, but nevertheless true, that such a practical people as the Chinese have neglected this question. In two Treaties of comparatively recent times China has undertaken to reform her currency. But she has had her hands full lately, and we must not be impatient. The national wealth of a country lies in the industry of her people, that is an axiom. China is one of the most industrious nations in the world. Those who live there have the daily evidence of that truth before their eyes. Her resources, with a population of some 400,000,000, are accordingly great, which. I venture to think, will become more and more apparent as railway development proceeds. With regard to British interests in China we have a faithful custodian in that devoted servant of the Crown, Sir John Jordan, in whom the whole British communities in China have the most implicit confidence. (Applause.)

Mr. Jamieson asked whether the whole of the salt revenue had yet been brought within the new administration. The speaker replied that he was afraid he did not know the exact position.

Sir Louis Dane then remarked that perhaps he could throw a little light on the subject, and as so much had been said about the services of his brother, Sir Richard Dane, he might say something from what he had heard from him about his proceedings in China. The way he came to go to China was this: He was staying with the present speaker in the Punjab, in April, 1913, and one day he (Sir Louis) received a telegram from the Chinese Minister in London, asking if he knew where his brother was, and if he would be prepared to go to China to reorganise the Salt Administration. At the time his brother, who was a keen shikari, after the expenditure of much trouble, had arranged for a shooting tour from the Cape to Cairo in a year's time, and he was not in the least disposed to give up this trip for the administration of the salt revenue in China. He had a very severe argument with him, and pointed out that he knew something about salt, which few did, and if he did not go some one of the other contending nationals in China would take over the administration of the Salt Gabelle. So very reluctantly he consented to go. The reason why he was suggested for this work was that for 14 years in India he had been intimately concerned with the administration of the salt revenue, and during that time the Chinese Government had once sent over two officials to sit at his feet and learn how salt should be administered. Also, he was rather intimately connected with Lord Brassey's Opium Commission. It might have been supposed that the Chinese Government would not have particularly loved a gentleman connected with the Opium Commission, but apparently the Government thought this a great point in his favour. The speaker had always had a great difficulty in getting any information as to how he was getting on, but the other day he had written a letter on his return from short leave in England. In this he remarked on the great trouble he had had, but that he believed he had convinced the Chinese that they had a great asset in the salt revenue. Now they were co-operating most cordially with him in his schemes. A great many had thought that Sir Richard would make nothing out of the Salt Gabelle. However, he had had experience in India, and the Chinese system was very much the same as the Indian system, although it was not so proficient. He had personally inspected all the salt sources except those in Yunnan and Szechuan, and at the present time he was in Szechuan. The Government were most unwilling that he should imperil his life by going to Szechuan, but Sir Louis understood that he was there. In his letter he also mentioned that after providing for the expenditure of the Salt Department for the next 18 months, he had had the great pleasure of paying over three millions net to the Chinese Government.

Mr. E. R. P. Moon asked the lecturer what he considered was the view taken by the Chinese as regards Britain. He referred to a letter which appeared in the *Peking Daily News*, in which the native writer expressed very strong opposition to England and things English.

Mr. Mackintosh said he had read the letter in question, and was surprised that *The Times* had published a statement so obviously inspired by someone with interests in Kiao-chow. If our interests in China stood on such foundations as that, our position would, indeed, be a precarious one, but from years' and years' of trading the Chinese had got to know what kind of people the British were.

Sir Walter Hillier pointed out that the translation which had appeared was an extremely bad one, according to the Chinese Minister, and did not at all represent the meaning of the original Chinese article.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Chairman, after complimenting the lecturer, said that he considered the high-handed action of Germany in seizing Kiao-chow was likely to breed considerable suspicion in the minds of the Chinese as regards the probable action of other European nations. Chinese merchants had a great reputation for honesty and capability, and it was always a matter of surprise to him that China had not been able to secure a better Government. What they had heard regarding the Salt Gabelle showed what could be done, and he hoped the Chinese Government would go still further and employ other Europeans in other departments. He would say that the first thing for the present Government in China to do was to get a well disciplined, well organised army, and everything else would follow.

The thanks of the meeting having been expressed to the lecturer and to the Chairman, the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

PROJECTED VISIT TO FORMOSA.

According to a prominent official of the Imperial Household, a tour of Japan's colonial possessions may be undertaken by His Majesty the Emperor this year some time after the Coronation, which will take place at Kyoto in the fall. In the event of the Imperial journey being made, it is likely that Korea, Formosa and Karafuto (Saghalien) will all be honoured with a visit from His Majesty.

This prospective tour is considered to be of especial importance, in that up to the present no Emperor of Japan has visited any one of the three territories mentioned above. As Crown Prince, however, His Majesty a number of years ago took an extended journey throughout Japan proper, and even visited Korea, which at that time was only a protectorate of Japan. Several times petitions were received from the Government-General of Formosa, expressing a loyal and earnest desire that the Crown Prince might favour this island possession with at least a brief tour of inspection, and it is believed that plans for such a journey were under consideration, when they unfortunately had to be laid aside, owing to the great national loss which the country suffered in the death of the late Emperor Meiji.

As unprecedented an event such as this, will, of course, require much consideration and time in its preparation, and it may be some time yet before any very definite information regarding the event is given out by the Household Department officials. As soon as it is fully decided when these travels will be undertaken, an imposing list of high court dignitaries and prominent officers of the Imperial Army and Navy will be appointed to form a suitable retinue to accompany the Emperor on this momentous tour.—*Japan Mail.*

SEVEN NAVAL SONS.

KING'S LETTER TO 80-YEAR-OLD BOATMAN.

All the sons—eight in number—of Mr. A. Bennett, an eighty-year-old boatman of Mylor Creek, Cornwall, are on active service—seven in the Navy and one in the Army.

Mr. Bennett and his wife live in a picturesque old cottage by the sea. They are now all alone, for their only daughter is married. The King has sent a message:—

Buckingham Palace, January 13th.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the King has heard with much interest that you have at the present moment eight sons serving in the Army and Navy.

I am commanded to express to you the King's congratulations and to assure you that his Majesty much appreciates the spirit of patriotism which prompted this example in one family of loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign and Empire.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. M. PONSONBY,
Keeper of the Privy Purse.

The discovery that it is not only war to the knife but to the fork as well is making a deep impression on Germany. A meeting was held in Berlin on Sunday "to protest against the intention of the English to starve Germany out and to overthrow her economically." The protestors would fain say, we suppose, that it is hitting "below the belt."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

END OF SEASON

TO CLEAR

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

BRITISH MADE

IN VARIOUS SIZES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [22

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

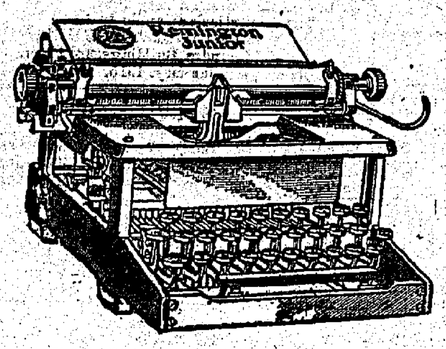
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.
(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK.
HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914. [50

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & C°. [18

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER

"SYNOLEO"

(Registered).

THE question of wall decoration is one which should secure first consideration in the decoration of the Home.

"SYNOLEO" is the Distemper supplied in a beautiful range of artistic tints, suitable for inside or outside use, which produces that soft velvet finish so looked for in modern House decoration.

"SYNOLEO" only requires the addition of cold water to make it ready for immediate use.

Send for tint book and fullest information to the Manufacturers:—

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH),

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [106-3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

POSITION by a COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER and EXPORT CLERK with Good Knowledge of Canton and Hongkong Exports, and Highest Testimonials. Salary moderate. No objection to Coast ports.
Address— "WORK,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1915. [351

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS ($16,000,000)
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS ($8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that the Interest Instalment for the month of February, amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand ($120,000) has been duly received by the Undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.
F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 19th February, 1915. [352

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th March, 1915, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [353

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "KOREA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills-of-Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board 3rd March, at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 8th March, at 5 P.M., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 6th March, at 9 A.M.
No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
All Claims must be filed on or before 15th March, otherwise they will not be recognized.
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [18

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD., have This Day been REMOVED to 16, ICE HOUSE STREET.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [343

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

SCHOOL WORK will be commenced TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 2nd March, at 9 A.M.
Boarders return on MONDAY afternoon, 1st March.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1915. [332

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Members will be held TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 2nd March, 1915, at 5.15 P.M., at the Rooms of the JOCKEY CLUB, Ground Floor of Annexe of Hongkong Club. Members of the Jockey Club interested in Gymkhanas are invited to attend.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [345

HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1915, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd February to the 4th March, 1915, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1915 [316

PONIES! PONIES!! PONIES!!!

PUBLIC ROUP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roup,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 3rd March, 1915, at 3 P.M., at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall,
SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN RACE PONIES.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [347

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
No. 248, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.
Apply— H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45

TO LET.
From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply— A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PABANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244

TO LET.

NO. 163, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.
For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [229

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.
SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [28

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.
Apply— SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.
No. 1, GOUGH HILL ROAD, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished. From 1st April, 1915.
"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let furnished (6 Rooms).
"KOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.
"EILANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road. 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.
No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK. ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 62, THE PEAK. (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS.) Furnished.
"KIRKENDOA" Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.
"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Small Bungalow adjoining "GLENSHIEL," Barker Road, Peak.
Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1915. [43

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 73 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS, ETC., ETC.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

FOR THE BATH, TOILET, AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver, and Plated Ware, etc.

WATSON'S

CELEBRATED

CORN SOLVENT.

A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

WATSON'S SHAVING STICKS.

The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY. [13

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 2ND, 1915.

CASUALTIES IN PEACE AND WAR.

IF there is one thing about the war on which there is no difference of opinion it is that every nation engaged in the conflict is suffering appalling losses. On our own side we are almost daily being told of "heavy," and not infrequently of "enormous," losses being inflicted on the enemy; while in the German *communiqués* the world is being told that the KAISER'S armies are from time to time inflicting great losses on the enemy on both fronts. That the losses of each army are heavy is established by the publication of the casualty lists, and their number and length lead men to speculate in the most gloomy fashion upon the future economic state of the countries concerned if this appalling slaughter continues much longer. It is refreshing to come in contact with a cold-blooded statistician like Mr. CHIOZZA MONEY, M.P., who is prepared to affirm, and attempt to prove mathematically that "so small comparatively, if great actually, is the loss of lives in modern warfare, in spite of all the death-dealing implements which have yet been invented, that it is true of Germany or France, as of Britain, that at the end of the war the population will be much bigger than at the beginning." Such a statement as this is a staggering surprise for most people, and in the case of France, at any rate, it cannot be maintained, as we shall attempt to show. But, first of all, it is instructive to note Mr. CHIOZZA MONEY'S statement that exaggeration is so common as to be almost the normal habit of expression of mankind, and that we commonly entertain the most exaggerated conceptions as to the losses in the war, which he admits are "bad enough of a truth." Taking the United Kingdom first, he reminds us that the death-rate is still as high as 15 per thousand, which he endeavours to show is six per thousand higher than it ought to be. He tells us that the death-rate of New Zealand is less than nine per thousand and that this is about the death-rate of a number of healthy and well-to-do districts in Britain herself. "It is therefore demonstrated that unhealthy conditions of life are now slaying in the United Kingdom in a year six out of every thousand of its population. As we have sixty-six thousand thousand people, it follows that the peace casualties of the United Kingdom for a single year number no less than 276,000. They, let us mark, are the *killed*; the number of more or less seriously injured in a year by accident or preventible disease runs into *millions*." As against these figures Mr. MONEY takes the British losses in the first four months of the war as about 7,000 actual deaths. At this rate of loss we would be losing on land 21,000 men in a year of war, while the number of men aged over nineteen in the United Kingdom is, in round figures, *thirteen millions*. Applying the same test to the German Empire with its sixty-eight thousand thousand people, with a death-rate of about 15.5 per thousand, there would be a saving in German lives of 442,000 in a single year, if the German death-rate were brought down to the New Zealand figure of nine per thousand. It is doubtful, we think, whether this saving, if it were immediately possible, would equal Germany's actual losses in the war. But even so, accepting Mr. MONEY'S figures, we can well exclaim with him:—"Beside such figures as these (the peace casualties) how relatively small seem the casualties of war! And how much more insignificant they become when we remember that the casualties of peace go on every year, while a great war is a thing of rare occasion." At the same time we think it possible that events will not show Mr. MONEY'S calculations to be entirely sound. It is misleading, we consider, to contrast our actual losses at the front with census statistics showing "the number of men aged over nineteen in the United Kingdom": it would be more to the point to compare the loss with the number of men of military age, who represent about half the total quoted by Mr. MONEY. Even then, Mr. MONEY may be justified by events in saying that at the end of the year the population of the United Kingdom (as well as that of Germany), will be much bigger than at the beginning; for in both countries the births per annum are, roughly speaking, nearly double the number of the deaths. But in the case of France, unfortunately, the same conditions do not obtain. Within the last decade there have been years in which the deaths in France (in peace time be it noted) have exceeded the births by many thousands. In 1911, for example, deaths exceeded births in France by 34,869; but in 1912 the births exceeded deaths by 57,911. Between 1907 and 1912 there was only one year in which the excess of births over deaths rose to a higher figure, namely in 1910, when it stood at 71,418. In twelve months of war, having regard to the large forces engaged, the actual deaths in the French Army are certain to exceed that figure, and it is, therefore, not very obvious how Mr. CHIOZZA MONEY comes to include France among the Powers whose population is likely to be bigger at the end of the war than at its beginning.

The Freemasons of Manila "broke ground" last week for a temple on the Escolta, estimated to cost 700,000 pesos.

An announcement of interest to the subscribers to the Chinese National Loan of $16,000,000 and the supplementary issue of $8,000,000 will be found in the first column of this page.

M. Roume, the new Governor-General of Indo-China, was due to arrive at Saigon yesterday. M. Roume has had a long and varied experience in the French Colonies, and his appointment as successor to M. Saurrant has given much satisfaction in Indo-China.

One case of plague was reported from Hunghom last week. This makes only the third case for the year so far. Other cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week were two cases of diphtheria, and three of enteric fever. Two of the enteric cases proved fatal. All the patients were Chinese.

Many friends, the *N.-C. Daily News* says, will hear with deep regret that but poor reports are received of the health of Mrs. C. D. Bruce, who went home some months ago with her husband and daughter. It was found necessary to operate again, Sir Victor Horsley performing the operation, and by the last letters from home Mrs. Bruce was in a nursing home in London not able to be moved.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF HONGKONG BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong branch of the Church Missionary Association was held at St. Paul's College last evening, there being a good attendance. The Bishop of Victoria presided, and among those also present were the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, Revs. V. H. Copley Moyle, N. C. Pope, C. L. Cooper Hunt, and D. B. Reynolds, Major S. T. Wenborn (Hon. Treasurer), and Dr. Wilkinson, of Foochow.

The CHAIRMAN said he regarded the Association as one of the most valuable organisations in the Diocese—one of the few that seemed to connect the two sides of his work. The Association was also valuable because it helped them to fulfil a binding obligation, to preach the Gospel to every living creature. Never was that obligation greater than it was to-day. People were talking about the war having possibly a hindering effect upon the Church of Christ, but it ought not to be allowed to have such an effect. It was certain that the war had not come to the European nations because they were Christian, but becuse they were not sufficiently Christian. It would be remembered that the Church Missionary Association was born in the time of war, when Napoleon was waxing stronger and stronger, and in a particularly critical period for the English nation. The times of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny were times when there seemed to be a revival of missionary interest, and they prayed and believed that it would be the same in this crisis in our national history. After expressing the gratitude felt at the work of certain laymen for the Association, the Bishop mentioned that the total membership, between 60 and 70, was not satisfactory, and he hoped that in the ensuing year it would be substantially increased.

The HON. TREASURER, in presenting the financial statement, said that the year had been started with a balance in hand of $939, and they ended with a balance of $868, practically the whole of which had since been disbursed. Altogether their receipts during the year amounted to $1,978.83, which was nearly $100 less than last year, when they received a considerable sum from a sale of work.

Dr. WILKINSON, who has just returned from Home leave, then related the growth of the medical mission work at Foochow from 1900, when the first arrived at the city, up to the time of his departure for holiday, and emphasised how much medical work did to destroy the suspicion with which Chinese often regarded their motives. Dr. Wilkinson also referred to the need for higher educational work in Fukien Province.

The Rev. C. L. COOPER HUNT (Army Chaplain) gave a chatty and very humorous sketch of a recent trip up the West River to a number of Mission stations, with a vivid narration of his experiences in a Chinese motor-boat, which "sported" the name of the *Tien Lung*, meaning "Electric Dragon," because of its enormous speed. (Laughter.) He also made reference to the work at Nanning, which, he said, seemed to be in its initial stages. There was great difficulty in obtaining the necessary land to build the Church, because of the anti-foreign feeling that prevailed. If the officials or magistrates discovered the person who sold missionaries land, they would send him to prison, and the missionary could only get his land on undertaking to see that the seller was well fed while in prison, and that he would use every endeavour to get him out as quickly as possible.

The BISHOP, at the close, expressed the thanks of the members to the speakers for their interesting addresses.

CAPTURED CABLES.

USEFUL GERMAN LINE BETWEEN TSINGTAO AND CHEFOO.

The submarine cable laid by Germany in the Far Eastern and South Seas region after the establishment of her colony in Tsingtao has reached a length of about 4,000 miles, the line extending from Kiaochou to Yap, Celebes and Guam *via* Shanghai. Of these cables, the lines between Shanghai and Yap, Celebes and Guam belong to the German Dutch Telegraph Co. and cannot be confiscated by Japan. The line between Tsingtao and Chefoo extending for about 400 miles, which had been operated by the German Government, was seized by the military authorities as a trophy of war on the fall of Tsingtao and is being used for official communications. The Communications Department is planning to connect the line with the newly-laid line between Shanghai and Nagasaki with a view to facilitating telegraphic communications between Japan and China.—*Japan Mail.*

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY TRAM CONDUCTOR.

A Chinese tram conductor, named Leung Shiu, was yesterday charged at the Hongkong Magistracy with issuing 20 third-class forged tickets to passengers. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecutes, and Mr. Preston defends. The case was formally remanded.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

Lately there has been a very marked diminution in the prosecutions for possession of opium, but there were several at the Magistracy yesterday. In one case a seaman, charged with possession of ten taels of prepared opium, was fined $600, or three months, and in a second case, in which a boatman was prosecuted by Revenue Officer Wilden for possession of 250lbs. of raw opium, a remand was ordered for the production of the Analyst's certificate.

A DISORDERLY PRISON WARDER.

An Indian warder at Victoria Gaol, alleged to be suffering from over-indulgence in the cup that cheers but also inebriates, was making of himself a nuisance outside the Police Inspectors' quarters near the Central Police Station when a lukong came along and tried to arrest him. The warder was not at all inclined to accept the escort of the lukong, and, it is alleged, assaulted the policeman. The warder appeared before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, and the case was remanded till to-day for his records to be produced.

MISSING GOVERNMENT OPIUM.

A man employed at the Government Opium Farm at Tin Lok Lane was charged with the larceny of two balls of raw opium, worth $60. The man, in answer to the charge, admitted the theft, and said that he sold the drug to a Chinese whom he named, and who lived in New Street. The police visited the address, and, while they failed to find the stolen opium, discovered 14 taels 7 mace of opium dross. This man was accordingly charged yesterday with unlawful possession of the opium.

Mr. T. H. King, Deputy Superintendent of Police, said he had no grounds for asking leniency; he believed the first defendant was "a bad scamp."

The first defendant told the Magistrate that he did not steal the opium, but he admitted the theft in the hope of being discharged.

The first man was sentenced to three months' hard labour, and the other man was fined $250, or two months.

HELD TO RANSOM.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, four men, said to hail from Kwangsi Province, were charged with detaining one Chin Sau Tsai, an ex-mandarin, against his will with the intention of procuring ransom for his liberation.

Mr. P. S. Dixon appeared for the defendants, while Inspector P. O'Sullivan conducted the case for the prosecution.

The Complainant, who formerly resided in Fukien, said the first defendant came to his house in Hongkong, and showed him what purported to be a warrant for his arrest on a charge of being a revolutionary in the country. The first defendant took him to a house in Tung Shing Lane, where he was detained. Defendant and some others forced him to write a letter stating that a sum of $3,000 was set against his liberty. Ultimately the men agreed to accept $200 and the letter was sent. In the meantime the Police had been informed of the disappearance of the complainant, and after enquiries he was discovered and the four defendants arrested.

His Worship intimated that he proposed to treat the case for commitment.

The case was adjourned.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

HONGKONG F.C. *v.* POLICE.

The Club and the Police will engage in a further trial of strength on Wednesday afternoon, when they meet on the Club ground in the U.S. League. The kick-off will be at 5.15 p.m., and it is requested that the Clubmen do their best to turn out punctually. The Club team as selected will be:—J. Edwards; A. Hamilton and J. McCubbin; W. C. Bond, J. Stalker, and M. L. Railton; A. Aitchison, J. Tod, W. V. Pennell, J. Stewart, and P. W. A. Wilkie.

THE WAR.

MARKED PROGRESS BY FRENCH.

IMPORTANT GAINS IN CHAMPAGNE.

RUSSIA'S RAPID RECOVERY.

VICTORIES IN POLAND AND EAST GALICIA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT FRENCH PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

LONDON, February 28th.
4.40 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—

We made important progress at the end of yesterday in Champagne. We carried two German works, one northward of Perthes and the other northward of Beau Sejour, and also gained ground between these points, and captured 200 prisoners. Over 1,000 Germans have surrendered during the last ten days.

There were lively artillery engagements on the heights of the Meuse.

We made some progress at Hartmanns Wailerkopf.

Belgian artillery demolished two of the enemy's works near Dixmude, and their infantry occupied a farm on the right bank of the Yser.

A Belgian aviator dropped bombs on the harbour station at Ostend.

The Germans fired 60 shells at Rheims, thirty being directed at the Cathedral.

LONDON, March 1st.
2 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says:—

A German attack on a redoubt near Albert was immediately checked.

The enemy threw 200 shells into Soissons.

We made marked progress along the whole front in Champagne. Our gains yesterday to the north-west and north of Beau Sejour represent 2,000 metres of trenches. These were appreciably extended to-day. Two hundred German dead were counted in one trench alone.

We captured in Argonne 300 metres of trenches to the west of Boureuilles, and reached the edge of the plateau of St. Anquois.

A German attack at Chapelette, in the Vosges, was repulsed.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BATTLE AROUND PRASNYSZ.

NOTABLE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, March 1st.
1.25 a.m.

A Petrograd official *communiqué* says:—

Along the left bank of the Niemen, to the north of Grodno, the battle is becoming more intense, and is being carried far beyond the fortified works. Attacks were made on both sides, hills and villages changing hands.

The artillery action at Ossowiecs continues.

The enemy was reinforced on Friday night, and re-entered Prasnysz. There was a battle all day on Friday for possession of the town, which we re-captured in the evening, the defenders surrendering.

We also made important progress at other sectors in the battle of Prasnysz the enemy abandoning supplies and wounded. Altogether, we sent 5,458 prisoners to the rear on Friday night.

BUTT-ENDS AND BAYONETS.

AUSTRIANS HEAVILY BEATEN IN GALICIA.

LONDON, March 1st.
1.25 a.m.

A Petrograd official *communiqué* announces that the Russians badly defeated the Austrians in East Galicia. The Russians advanced from Tchetchva Valley, on the front Iassinovetz—Roznator, through a dense forest, which was impassable for artillery. It was necessary for the infantry to force a passage with the butt-ends of their rifles and bayonets. The Russians captured 4,000 prisoners in this forest fight.

Elsewhere there is no change.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONFIDENCE—NOT COMPLACENCY.

SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, March 1st.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, in a great speech at Bangor, said he had always been convinced that the Allies would be victorious, but victory would not be secured without a long struggle. He urged Britons to leave nothing undone to achieve a triumphant peace at the earliest possible moment. The Allies had an overwhelming preponderance in men, natural resources, and accessibilities to markets, but, above all, the Allies' cause had moral strength. No nation could endure that had the crime of Belgium on its soul.

Mr. Lloyd George eulogised Russia, which, he said, was an essentially peaceful country. The Grand Duke Nicholas was the best friend peace ever had. Germany had made a quarrel with the same quiet deliberation as she made a new dye. It was the purest piece of brigandage in history.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer emphasised that Great Britain had raised the largest voluntary Army in the world, and it ought to be larger still. The Allies could muster 20,000,000 men, but the enemies could muster barely 10,000,000. The need for arms, however, was greater than the need for men. Consequently, he appealed to employers, to workmen, and to the public to see that the Allies had sufficient equipment.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded:—"We have every reason for confidence—none for complacency. Complacency is the rust of a nation."

KING GEORGE VISITS THE GRAND FLEET.

LONDON, February 28th.

It is officially announced that the King has returned to London from a visit to a portion of the Grand Fleet.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

PRO-WAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

PARIS, February 28th.

Manifestations in favour of participation in the war on the side of the Triple Entente are spreading all over Italy, causing numerous collisions. Yesterday the police fired at the crowd, killing one man and severely wounding several others.

[FRENCH OFFICIAL CABLES.]

DEATH OF A FRENCH EX-MINISTER.

PARIS, February 28th.

The death is announced of M. Ducrai's, a former Minister of State.

BOMBS ON METZ.

PARIS, February 28th.

A French aeroplane dropped three bombs or shells over Metz barracks.

The *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* says:—The latest action in the North Sea is another glorious testimony to the German offensive, which in all the seas and oceans has achieved unprecedented triumphs. One can now affirm from past events that the British Navy is unable to defeat Germany on the sea. Taking this fight as a standard for still impending struggles, it needs no prophet to foresee that only a lamentable fraction of England's gigantic fleet will be left over as the remains of her former greatness, and that she will never be permitted to regain the hegemony of the seas.

When Vienna and Budapest learn the truth the disappointment will be the greater.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

NEW TREATY PORTS.

PEKING, March 1st.

The fifth meeting of the representatives of China and Japan for the discussion of Japan's demands was held yesterday. China agreed to open Lunghow (on the Gulf of Chihli) and certain other places as treaty ports.

NEW TAXATION.

PEKING, March 1st.

The Government proposes to levy a special tax on land and to increase other taxes in order to raise the additional revenue needed.

THE "QUAINTS."

AN ORIGINAL AND ENTERTAINING PERFORMANCE.

According to Webster's, to be quaint one has to be, among many other things, curious, fanciful, whimsical, antique, and singular. "The Quaints," who opened at the Theatre Royal last evening to a fairly satisfactory house in view of the large demand made upon local theatregoers of late, have all these attributes. They are quaint, whimsical, fanciful and antique (not in their jokes) from the rise to the fall of the curtain. In a quaint and fanciful manner the audience are introduced to Pierrot Land, and this particular fairy country is both quaint and fanciful; heaps of little antique grey houses, delicately touched with moonlight, in which the singular collection of Pierrots, presumably, dwell, in and out of which they dance, and before, sometimes on top, of which they sing and quaintly converse about a lot of whimsical subjects. To begin with, the scenery is of the quaintest possible description, and R. B. Salisbury is one of the most quaint and singular drolls who has been seen in Hongkong. He drifts about the Lilliputian dwellings quite aimlessly, makes quaint and original remarks at the most opportune moment, does not notice, apparently, the laughter he creates, and shuffles sheepishly away again; to reappear and entertain with decidedly up-to-date drollery in which a certain Monarch, now most notorious, provides scope for heaps of witty comment and song. Such a singular—and quaint—humorist as R. B. Salisbury has not appeared before local audiences for many a day. His colleagues are also equally as clever as himself in their own particular parts. Miss Peggy May, with her elfish dancing to sweetly pretty music will undoubtedly become a favourite, she being recalled several times last evening for her accomplished performances. Miss Agnes Croxton makes adequate use of a most entertaining voice in a lot of original songs and duets. She possesses that stage sparkle which cannot fail to directly appeal to everyone, and her duets and dancing with E. Lane Mott are also most attractive. The same may be said of Miss Dorothy James, who, in addition to entertaining with song, can also sit down to the piano and tell musically illustrated stories in a most original and happy manner. E. Lane Mott is the sentimentalist of the quaint party, and in his love songs he makes good use of a rich and expressive voice. Courtenay Fagan, the Quaint with the big voice who frequently "insists on being heard," is always entertaining with his stock of haphazard items, and when Salisbury and he "converse" one is made to realise that the players are quaint indeed. These two were responsible for much hearty laughter last night, and when Dick Hewlett, the clever accompanist, was also called upon to "converse" with the inimitable Salisbury, the merriment was continued. In addition to the individual items, the "Quaints" also gave several amusing and original sketches, which were responsible for much laughter and applause. Rarely has such an accomplished and original party of entertainers visited Hongkong as the "Quaints," and, basing an opinion upon last night's performance, Mr. Salisbury's company thoroughly deserve a full house each evening.

INTERESTING PRONOUNCEMENT.

The following was received from London on the 19th ult., says the *Peking Daily News*:—

Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, replied to Mr. Gershom Stewart that he could now communicate to the House the information which the Japanese Government had given confidentially.

He replied to Sir W. J. Bull that Britain, France and Russia agree not to conclude peace separately. According to Article 2 of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan cannot advance her interest in China without consultation with the British Government. The Four Powers are therefore united.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GERMANS IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR,—Just at the present moment when opportunities are rare for the study of the German language, it occurs to me that possibly neither you nor the greater part of your readers are aware that such opportunities offer daily on the Pokfulum Road in close proximity to several of our most important Batteries.

I had the pleasure on Sunday afternoon of hearing German spoken in the public road—by unmistakeable Germans, if appearances go for anything. Then it was to be heard in all its pristine beauty. Something was described as "*sehr schön.*" Possibly this remark had reference to the situation of one of our forts, in which our friends, no doubt, in common with most of their countrymen, are competent to take a professional interest.

Apropos, a certain friend of mine has a relative at home who was unfortunate enough to marry a German some 22 years ago. She has got notice to quit her home—which she had occupied for four or five years—as she happens to be within some 7 or 8 miles of a Thames Fort.

We are far enough away from England to criticise adversely the Home Government with impunity, but is it to be supposed that proximity to our local Government precludes a similiar privilege in Hongkong?

As your space is valuable I will say no more in the hope that I have given enough indication of a situation which can only be described as both dangerous and absurd, to use no stronger term.—Yours,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 17th.

THE PEKING VOLUNTEERS.

The Peking Company of the North China British Volunteer Corps was inspected by Major Nathan, the officer commanding, last Friday evening and Saturday morning, and in consequence the recruit drills of the active company are now ended. Major Nathan described the work of the men as very satisfactory and as showing a distinct improvement since his previous visit a fortnight ago. Non-commissioned officers have now been appointed, and the company has started on its real activities. Uniforms have been provided, and in a few days the company will have a march out.

THE LUNAR NEW YEAR.

Though there was not so much outside decoration as usual on the occasion of China New Year, there is no doubt that the old festival retains its popularity. Outwardly there was conformity to the wish of the authorities, but by whatever name it be known, Spring festival or lunar new year, the event is likely to surpass in point of celebration the observance of the New Year itself, at least for some considerable time. Business as usual was suspended for four days, and longer, and not yet can it be said that conditions have returned to the normal.

PATRIOTIC BRITONS.

On Tuesday evening with little formality a meeting of British residents in Peking assembled at the British Legation and approved of the formation of a branch of the League of Patriotic Britons Overseas. Sir John Jordan, who presided, briefly set forth the objects of the league, after which Sir Robert Bredon proposed, and Mr. Aglen seconded, a resolution, which was carried unanimously, in favour of establishing a Peking branch. Sir Robert Bredon was elected president, Mr. J. W. Fenton secretary, and Messrs. Hillier and Lucas, hon. treasurers.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

There is no doubt that the summaries of editorials from London newspapers which have been cabled out this week have had some bearing on the present aspect of the situation between China and Japan. It is generally known in foreign circles that the Japanese communication to the allied Powers is not identical with the document which contained the demand as originally presented by Japan, a discrepancy which is explained by the Japanese that they distinguish between demands and wishes. The demands not communicated to the Power are therefore to be regarded merely as wishes.

A private had a letter from home which he wanted to show to a friend farther up in the trench. He changed places with another man, and a minute later the man in his place was killed.

HONGKONG WELSHMEN.

CELEBRATE ST. DAVID'S DAY.

There are about a hundred sons and daughters of Gwalia in Hongkong, and last night, at the Hongkong Hotel, a large percentage of them kept green the memory of their patron Saint. Last year the day passed practically unnoticed, and though circumstances were against them this year, certain loyal Welshmen felt in honour bound to cause fellow countrymen to foregather and pay pleasant homage to St. David. The celebration took the form of a conversazione, an entertaining concert into which Mrs. Edwards, wife of the genial Secretary, introduced real Welsh melody and song, being followed by a dance, and those who did not dance were able to occupy their time in the card-room.

Mr. G. T. Lloyd presided over the concert, the programme for which was as follows:—Soprano solo, "Gwlad y canu," Mrs. W. T. Edwards; baritone solo "Mountain Lovers," Mr. H. I. Jones; contralto solo, "My Ain Folk," Mrs. F. Goodman; tenor solo, "My Dreams," Mr. W. B. Cawsey; violin solo, Mr. Gonzales; humorous solo, Mr. H. Relph; solo, "There's a Land," Mrs. F. Goodman; solo, "Sweet Maid of the Vale," Mr. W. B. Cawsey; solo, "Llythyr fy mam," Mrs. W. T. Edwards; solo "Mother o' Mine," Mr. H. I. Jones; song, Mrs. Hill; violin solo, Mr. Gonzales; humorous solo, Mr. H. Relph.

The accompanists were Mrs. Alderman and Mr. Geo. Grimble.

The dance room was lavishly decorated with bunting and fairy lights, the national emblems being freely and tastefully used. The merry proceedings terminated at midnight.

HONGKONG WEDDING.

SMYTH—WALKER.

The wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral yesterday of Lieut. Villiers Gordon Smyth, R.G.A., son of Colonel O. S. Smyth, D.S.O., and Mrs. Smyth, of Bedford, England, and Miss Veronique Walker, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Walker, of Weymouth, England. The Army Chaplain (Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt) officiated at the ceremony. The bride, who was charmingly attired, was given away by H.E. Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Lieut. F. L. L. Roupell, R.G.A., was "best man." Mr. Denman Fuller was at the organ, and played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

After the ceremony, a number of the bridegroom's brother officers formed an archway with their swords, under which the newly-married couple passed to a motor-car, in which they drove away.

THE "DACIA"

INTERESTING AMERICAN COMMENT.

The New York *Outlook* recently had the following to say on the international question which has now arisen in the case of the *Dacia*:—

The problems arising from the transfer in ship-ownership from a citizen of a belligerent Power to the citizen of a neutral nation in time of war are acutely shown in the case of the steamer *Dacia*. This steamer, formerly owned by the Hamburg-American Line, was purchased since the outbreak of hostilities by Mr. E. N. Breitung, of Michigan, with the intention of using her to carry non-contraband cargoes from America to Germany. The *Dacia* is being loaded with cotton under the inspection of the British Consul at Galveston, in which port she is now lying.

This former German steamer was by our Government granted American registry. Doubt having been raised as to her exact status in international law, however, the State Department requested the English Government to permit her to make at least one trip without questioning the validity of her transferred registry. Apparently this action was taken somewhat on the principle of Rip Van Winkle's perennial pledge, "We don't count this one."

The British Government has now declined to grant the request of our State Department, on the ground that it could not consent to waive any of its rights in the case of the *Dacia*, and assigned as one of the reasons for its position the fact that such action might constitute a precedent which would be invoked to the prejudice of the British position in regard to enemy's ships transferred to neutral registry during the war.

Certainly England in taking this stand is within her rights. If the *Dacia* now clears either for a German port or a neutral port contiguous to German territory, she will doubtless be seized and brought before a British prize court. If by that court her new registry is declared to be invalid, there will then exist for our Government the proper opportunity for discussion, protest, or arbitration. Certainly, so far, the interest and rights of the United States in this matter have not in the least been violated.

Had Germany control of the seas, the same problems would arise, of course, in relation to the two English barques recently transferred to American registry and now lying in the harbour of New York. The problem in general is one in which principles rather than national prejudices are chiefly involved. In this particular case, however, the feeling among Englishmen, shown in more than one editorial comment, that the question of the *Dacia's* registry has been raised by German sympathisers in an attempt to "place the United States in a delicate and dangerous position towards England," cannot be entirely ignored. In this opinion, the rumour that the sale was made at a great reduction in price from the proper value of the steamer involved may have had considerable influence. The value of this point, however, can be decided only in court.

FATHER GABARDI'S SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.

Yesterday the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong, was thronged early in the morning for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Fr. Gabardi, the rector of the Cathedral. Just after 7.30 a.m. a procession, headed by a silver cross, followed by the clergy and the officiating priest (Fr. Gabardi) assisted by the Archdeacon of Macao, a Deacon and Sub-Deacon, the Bishop and the Committee of the Festivities, started from the Mission House, passed round the compound and entered the main door of the church, the organ playing a sacerdotal hymn. Mass was started at the main altar in the sanctuary. A very large number of the clergy was present, including many priests from the Macao diocese, and the adjacent districts of the Mission. After the Mass, Fr. Gabardi was greeted by the congregation, and a special presentation was made in the Mission drawing-room by the Cathedral Choir and an address read by one of the choristers. During the day many calls were made on Fr. Gabardi, and the Mission House was *en fête*.

At 5.30 p.m. joyous hymns were sung in the Choir of the Cathedral, followed by an eloquent sermon by the Very Rev. Fr. José da Costa Nunes, Vicar-General of Macao, on the subject of the dignity of priesthood. The preacher eulogised the labours of the Rev. Fr. Gabardi as a parish-priest of the Catholic community of Hongkong, especially among the Portuguese, with whom he had long been associated in their various institutions and by whom he was highly revered.

The "Te Deum" was then intoned by the Rev. Fr. Gabardi and responded to by the Sanctuary and the Choir, the religious ceremonies being concluded by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Father Gabardi was then escorted by the Committee of the Festivities to the Lusitano Club, the Band of the St. Lewis Institution playing *en route*. The Bishop, the clergy and the whole congregation were in the procession. At the Club he was received by Messrs. Silva-Netto (President), A. M. C. da Silva (Vice-President) and J. M. Graça (Secretary) and other members of the Committee. The Band of the Sociedade Philarmonica played the hymn "Tu es Sacerdos," while the party entered the hall, which was crowded to its full capacity. A general salute was given, and the guest of the day welcomed.

Addresses were presented from the following, after a brief speech from the President:—

I.—The Catholic Community of Hongkong: by Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto.
II.—The Apostleship and the Catholic Union: by Mr. V. F. Soares (Vice-President).
III.—The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament: by Mr. E. C. da Silva (Vice-President).
IV.—The confraternity of N. S. dos Passos: by Mr. J. M. Graça (Vice-President).
V.—The Society of St. Vincent de Paul:—by Mr. A. M. C. da Silva (President-General).

Father Gabardi delivered an eloquent speech in acknowledgment of this demonstration of affection and regard and thanked the Committee of the Lusitano Club for allowing the use of their hall for the reception, and also the Organising Committee responsible for the arrangements.

Refreshments were freely served to those present and the gathering dispersed after cheers for all prominently identified with the event.

Among the principal guests were:—Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni, the Very Rev. Fr. Costa Nunes, Vicar-General of Macao, Rev. Archdeacon F. Soares, Rev. Dr. A. Gomes, rector of Macao College, and several priests from the Macao Diocese, Very Rev. Frs. Robert and Noval (French and Spanish Procurators) and their respective staffs, the Very Rev. Fr. De Maria, Rev. Frs. G. Spada, A. Plazeck, J. Banchi, Arvat, Zamponi, Carabelli and others too numerous to mention; the Presidents of the various Associations and their staffs (including the Chinese) and a large number of the lay community, ladies and gentlemen.

HONOURING THE VIRTUOUS.

It is a rule of the Ministry of Interior to make recommendations to the President once every three months for the awarding of medals and other insignia to persons who have shown themselves to possess exceptional virtues or who have done heroic deeds. Under date of February 15th, the Ministry recommended to the President's notice no less than 227 cases. All these cases were reported to the Ministry by the authorities of the various provinces. Of the number, 120 are aged ladies who are distinguished for their womanly chastity. Tablets inscribed with laudatory expressions will be presented to these ladies. There are six centenarians of such distant provinces as Kweichow and Yunnan who were also given inscribed tablets. All the inscriptions are to be made from the President's own handwriting.—*Peking Daily News.*

Calder Palmer & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East.

NAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
[64

DANDRUFF ON HEAD
HAIR FELL OUT
Mass of Eruption. Constant Irritation and Burning. Many Sleepless Nights. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Healed in 5 Weeks.

28, Orde Hall St., Bloomsbury, London, W. C., Eng.—"The complaint first started through scurf and dandruff deposited in my hair. My head soon became a mass of sores and eruption which was attended by constant irritation and a burning sensation. It caused my hair to fall out and meant many sleepless nights owing to a terrible itching and burning sensation. I suffered in this way for over three years and tried various remedies without success. I was then recommended to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I did. After frequently bathing my head with Cuticura Soap and then applying the Cuticura Ointment for the space of six weeks they effected a cure; they removed all the scurf and dandruff and thoroughly cleared my head of all the sores and eruption." (Signed) A. Harrison, Jan. 21, 1914.
Get rid of those pimples and blackheads. Cuticura Soap and Ointment will help you when all else fails. Unsightly complexions are often a bar to social advancement and business success. Start life with a clear skin and good hair.

Samples Free by Post
Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence imitations abound. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 8/-. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton. Reg.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
THERAPION
price 2/9 leading Chemists. CURES BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, PILES. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. PARIS DEPOT: 12, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 30, BEEKMAN ST.
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TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION
EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.
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FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

(As fixed by Proclamation dated February 19th, 1915.)

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

1.—*Flour*:—
(a.)—First Grade.
per bag of 50lbs. $4.50
per lb. 0.10
(b.)—Second Grade.
per bag of 50lbs. 4.00
per lb. 0.08
(c.)—Third Grade.
per bag of 50lbs. 3.50
per lb. 0.07

2.—*Tinned Milk*:—
(a.)—Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1lb. tin 0.30
(b.)—Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1lb. tin 0.25
(c.)—Ster'ized Milk, per tin (18oz.) 0.25
(d.)— " " per 1 litre tin 0.35
(e.)—Eagle Brand, per 1lb. tin ... 0.33
(f.)—Skimmed Milk, per 1lb. tin... 0.20

3.—*Sugar*:—
Cube (in 6lb. tins), per tin 1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb. 0.12
Granulated, per lb. 0.12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 0.11
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. 0.12
" No. 2 " 0.11

4.—*Frozen Meat*:—
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. (Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.)

5.—*Market Produce*:—

BUTCHER MEAT.

牛腩瘦肉	Mei Lung Pâ Yuk—Beef, sirloin and prime cut ..... lb.	$1
牛腩	Ham Ngau Yok—Corned Beef "	19
牛烤肉	Shiu Ngau Yok—Roast Beef... "	19
牛柳	Ngau Nam—Breast of Beef ... "	17
牛湯	Tong Yok—Beef for soup ..... "	15
牛肉扒	Ngau Yok Pa—Beef Steak..... "	20
牛腸	Ngau Yok Ch'ong—Sausages "	24
牛肚	Ngau Nô—Bullock's Brains set	10
牛柳	Ngau Lao—Beef Steak, Sirloin lb.	30
牛利	Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue, " fresh, each	50
牛咸腩	Hâm Ngau Le— " corned "	60
牛頭	Ngau Tau—Bullock's Head...	1.00
牛心	Ngau Sam— " Heart... lb.	14
牛咸腩	Hâm Ngau Kin—Beef Hump, " salt ..... "	20
牛腎	Ngau Kôk—Bullock's Feet ... each	18
牛腰	Ngau Iu—Bullock's Kidney ... "	11
牛尾	Ngau Mei—Bullock's Tail ..... "	18
牛肝	Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver ...lb.	13
牛肚	Ngau Tô—Bullock's Tripe, " undressed "	6
牛腸仔	Ngau Tsai T'au Kôk—Calve's head and Feet.....set	6
豬肉	Yông Pai Kwat—Mutton Chop lb.	25
羊腳	Yông Pe—Leg of Mutton..... "	25
羊肩	Yông Shau—Mutton Shoulder "	24
羊頭	Yông T'au—Sheep's Head&feet set	35
羊心	Yông Sam—Sheep's Heart each	10
羊腰	Yông Iu—Sheep's Kidneys... each	25
羊肝	Yông Kon—Sheep's Liver ... lb.	25
豬腳	Chu Kôk—Pig's Feet ..... "	13
豬腦	Chu Nô—Pig Brains .....per set	24
豬扒	Chû Tsâp—Pig's Fry ..... lb.	15
豬頭	Chû T'au—Pig's Head ..... "	16
豬腰	Chû Iu—Pig's Kidney ..... each	12
豬肉	Chû P'ai Kwat—Pork Chop... lb.	24
豬心	Chû Sam—Pig's Heart ..... each	11
豬肝	Chû Kon—Pig's Liver ..... "	18
仔豬	Chû Tsai—Sucking Pigs (to order) ..... "	22
牛油	Shang Ngau Yau—Beef Suet "	20
羊油	Shang Yông Yau—Mutton Suet "	16
牛仔肉	Ngau Tsai—Veal ..... "	19
牛腸	Ngau Lôp Ch'ông—Beef Sausage "	20
小牛仔肉	Ngau Chai Fuk Ch'ông—Veal "	10

POULTRY.

仔雞	Kai Tsai—Chicken ..... "	30
閹雞	Sin Kai—Capons ..... "	30
鴿	Pan Kau—Doves .....each	18
生水禽	Sang Sheng Shûi Ap..... Wild Duck pair	—
鴨	Âp—Ducks.....lb.,	20
雞蛋	Kai Tan—Hen's Eggs .....doz	20
雞	Kai—Fowl, Canton ..... lb	34
雞	Hoi Nâm Kai—Fowls, Hainan "	30
鵝	Ngo—Geese..... "	24
生水禽上	Shi ngHoi Yâ Ngon—Gueese,... " Shanghai .....pair	24 —
野鴨上	Wild Duck Shanghai .....pair	—
鴿	Pak Kop—Pigeons { Canton each, Hollow "	28 25
鵪	Um Ch'un—Quail ..... "	20
兔	To Tsai—Hare..... "	—
麝香	Musk Deer ..... "	—
山雞	Shan Kai—Pheasant ..... "	75
水雞	Chà Ku—Partridge .....each	60
鵪鶉	Wo Fâ Tsôk—Rice Birds ... doz.	60
鷸鴴	Sa Ta'ci—Snipe .....each	20
雀鳥	Shôh Ap—1eal	—
公雞	Fo Kai Kung—Turkeys, Cock lb.	60
雞	Fo Kai Mo—Turkeys, Hen ... "	45

FISH

鯉魚	Kai Yû—Barbel ..... "	16
鯧魚	Pin Yû—Bream ..... "	18
淡水魚	Tam Shoû Yû—Canton Fresh water Fish ..... "	15
鯉魚	Le Yû—Carp..... "	20
魚	Chik Yû—Cat Fish..... "	12
魚	Mun Yû—Codfish ..... "	14
蟹	Hai—Crabs ..... "	26
魚	Mak Yû—Cuttle Fish ..... "	16
魚	Shâ Mêng Yû—Dab..... "	12
魚	Wong Mei Lun—Dace ..... "	18
狗魚	Tit Tô Shâ—Dog Fish ..... "	10
鰻	Hoi Man—Eels, Conger ..... "	18
淡水魚	Tam Shûi Yu—Eels, Fresh water ..... "	18
黃魚	Wong Sir—Eels, Yellow ..... "	32
田雞	T'in Kai—Frogs ..... "	33
花魚	Shak Pan—Garoupa ..... "	40
鯽魚	Pak Kap Yû—Gudgeon..... "	16
白魚	Tso Pak Yû—Herrings ..... "	20
比目魚	Cheung Kwan Kap—Halibut "	20
黃魚	Wong Fâ Yû—Labrus..... "	18
龍蝦	Lung Hâ—Lobsters..... "	33
	Shi Yû—Mackerel ..... "	20
鯔魚	Wu Yû—Leach ..... "	26
烏魚	Chai Yû—Mullet ..... "	16
魚	Mong Yu—Mong Fish ..... "	32
蠔	Shang Hô—Oysters..... "	22
紅魚	Kai Kung Yû—Parrot Fish ... "	12
鱸	Tau Ik—Perch..... "	18
	Hau Tsz Yû—Pike ..... "	16
比目魚	Fa Fo Tun—Plaice ..... "	15
魚白	Pak Ch'eng—Pomfret, White "	28
魚黑	Hak Ch'ong— " Black... "	26
蝦明	Ming Ha—Prawns ..... "	33
鯊魚翅	Pai Fa Sha—Rays ..... "	10
石魚	Shek Kau Kung—Rock Fish "	15
鯊魚	Chan Yû—Roach..... "	12
魚沙	Sha Yû—Shark ..... "	—
鮭魚	Ma Yau Yû—Salmon, Canton "	30
魚鮭	Sang Yu—Salmon, Fresh Water,	—
蝦	Ha—Shrimps ..... "	25
魚	Pô Yû—Skate..... "	8
魚立	Lap Yû—Snapper ..... "	28
魚沙	Tsat Fa Yû—Soles ..... "	36
鱔魚	Wên Yû—Tench..... "	16
龜	Teo Hau Yû—Turbot..... "	18
龜二腳	Kêk Yû—Turtles, small, fresh-water ..... "	60
	Pak Bit Yû—White Bait..... "	—

FRUITS.

仁青	Hang Yan—Almonds..... "	35
蘋平山金	Kam Shah Ping Kô—Apples, California ..... "	18
蘋平頭天	Tin Tsun Pin Kô—Apples, C'foo "	18
梅青	Hoi Tong—Apples, small, C'foo "	—
蘋番	Fan Chi—Apples, Custard, " Indian ..... "	—
蘋平本日	Yat Pun Ping Kô—Apples, Japanese..... "	—
蘋青城省	Shang Sheng Heung Tsin ... I nnans, fragrant, Canton	—
蕉香山	Shang Heung Tiu—Bananas brides, Manao..... "	3
楊桃	Yeung T'o—Carambola ..... "	—
栗風	Fung Lut—Chestnuts, Chinese "	—
子椰	Yo Tsz—Cocoanuts .....each	12
子提大	P'ô Tai Tsz—Grapes ..... lb	30
檬柠	Ning Mong—Lemons, Chinese each	8
檬柠山金	Kam San Lingmon—Lemon, American..... each	10
枝荔	Lai Chi—Lichees, Freshis " 2nd " "	—
	" " 3rd " "	—
枝荔乾	Lai Chi Kon—Lichees, dried "	28
檬柠	Ning Mong—Lemons,—Saigon "	8
芒菓西	I ui Sung Mong—Mango, M'la each	—
芒菓安	On Nam Mong—Mango, Saigon "	—
子力仙	Shan Chuk Tsz—Mangosteens, per doz "	—
瓜西洋	Yong Sai Kwâ—Water Melon, American..... per lb.	4
瓜西	Sai Kwâ—Water Melons China "	5
瓜香	Heung Kwâ—Musk Melon American..... each	10
	Passion Fruit, American ... lb.	—
橄合	Pak Lam—Olives ..... "	—
橙	Ch'ang—Oranges, Sweet ..... "	8
橙州潮	Chiu Chau Chang—Orange,... Swatow.....	—
橙門澳	O Mun Chang—Oranges, Macao,,	—
橘沙甜	Chu Sâ Kat— " Small "	—
橘柑	Tim Kat— " Mandarin "	—
生花	Fa Shang—Peanuts ..... "	10
梨上	Shanghai Li—Pears American .	—
梨沙	Sâ Li—Pears Canton	10
梨紅	Hung Li—Pums' Swatow.....	10
梨酥	Sin Tsi—Pears, Cooking Canton—	20
	Hung Tsi—Persimmons large	18
	Pun Ti Po Lo—Pine-apple..... "	12
呈柑城省	Orange (Canton) ..... lb	6
梨國美金	Pears (America) ..... "	—
瓜篤馬大	Papaw 1st quality .....each	—
菠蘿	Pineapple Cooking only...2nd " 3rd "	10 —
薯大	Tai Tsiu—Plantains	—
柚欖	Luk Yau—Pumelo, Amoy ... each	—
柚暹羅	Chim Lo Luk Yau—Pumelo, Siam,	14
核合新	San Hop Tô—Walnuts, Fresh lb	15
桃合	Hop Tô—Walnuts, Green	—
	Shanghai Lo Kwat	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

甘油丫菊上	Shanghai Yâ Chi Chuk—Artichokes, Shanghai ..... "	8
瓜絲菜	Loong Soo Ta'oi—Asparagus...doz—	—
菜麥	Ngâ Tsôi—Beans, Sprout ..... "	8
豆角	Tau Kok— " Long ..... "	10
豆麵	Min Tau— " Broad ..... "	6
豆白	Pin Tau— " French, S'hai....	—
豆仁門澳	O Mcon Bin Tau—Beans, " Macao (French)	18
菜紅	Hung Tau Ta'oi Shô—Beetroot "	6
蔗菜	Kau Shun—Cane Shoots..... "	12
菜青	Tsing Ke—Brinjals Green..... "	6
元菜	Yuen Ke— " Red..... "	8
菜白	Pak Ta'oi—Brassica ..... "	—
芥菜	Kai Ta'oi—Cabbage Chinese "	10
菜花上	S'hai Kai Ta'oi—, Shangha "	14
參金	Kam Shun—Carrots ..... "	6
花菜椰	Ye Ta'oi Fâ—Cauliflower...each	8
花菜椰大	Tai Ye Ta'oi Wi—, Large Size "	15
花菜椰中	Chung Ye Ta'oi Fa—Cauliflower Med. Size "	10
芹青	TougKan Ta'oi—Celery, China lb	8
芹芹青	Yeung Can Ta'oi—Celery, Eng. "	—
苦瓜	Fu Kwa—Bitter Squash ..... "	8
薑姜乾	Kson Lat Chiu—Chilies, Dried "	25
椒辣青	Ching Lat Tsiu—Chilies, Green "	8
椒花辣	Hung Fâ Tsiu—Chilies, Red ... "	10
瓜青	Ch'ing Kwa—Cucumber..... each	12
咖喱醬	Kâh, Li Ta'oi Liu—Curry Stuff " English ..... "	10
蒜青	Shuen Tau—Garlic..... lb	8
薑老	Lo Keung—Ginger, old ..... "	9
薑子青	TszKeung—Ginger, young ... "	6
豆青	Ta'ung Tau—Green Peas..... "	—
力辣菜	Kau Lik—Horse Radish, S'hai each	12
米麥	SukMai—Indian Corn..... "	5
萵生青	Yeung Shang Ta'oi—Lettuce ... " Musa Melon..... lb	1 15
菌草生	Shang Tsô Ku—Mushrooms, fresh..... lb.	" 35
葱頭洋	Yeung Ta'ung Tau—Onions Bombay	8
葱青	Shang Ta'ung—Onions Green "	6
頭葱本日	Yat Pun Ta'ung Tau—Onions " Japanese	—
頭葱海上	Shanghai Ta'ung Tau—Onions, Shanghai	7
秋葵	Mô ka—Okroes ..... "	—
仔荽芫青	Young Yuen Si—Parsley, Eng "	8
仔薯本日	Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Japanese ..... "	8
仔薯門澳	O Mun shu Tsai—Potatoes, Macao..... "	—
仔薯美花	Fa Ke Shu Tsai—Potatoes, American ..... "	8
番薯	Fan Shu—Potatoes, Sweet..... "	3
瓜飯本	Tung-Kwa—Pumpkin..... "	3
紅蘿蔔	Hung Lo Pak Tsai—Radish .... "	5
仔蔴蔴花	Kon Ta'ung Tau—Shallots ... "	8
	Yin Ta'oi—Spinach..... "	5
薯芋	Fâ Tau—Taros..... "	6
茄番	Fan Ke—Tomatoes..... "	6
蔔蘿	Lo Pak—Turnips Chinese... "	4
角豆	Tau kok..... "	—
蓮蓮	Lien Ngau—Lily Root ..... "	6
蔔蘿洋	Yeung Lo Pak—Turnips, Eng. "	
	TsitKwa—Vegetable Marrow, "	4
馬荸	Ma Tai —Water Chestnuts, Common ..... "	6
蓮藕蓮	Kwei Lam Ma Tai— Water	—
仔菜西	Sai Yuong Ta'oi—Water Cresses " Tai Shû—Yams..... "	12 6
	Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 % above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding $2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in Clause 5) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 %.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Gymkhana Club Annual Meeting at the Rooms of the Jockey Club.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Henry Dallas at the Theatre Royal. —"The Quaints."

TO-MORROW

3 p.m.—Auction of Ponies at the Fountain opposite at the City Hall.

Thursday, 4th March:—
Annual Flower and Vegetable Show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society in the Botanic Gardens
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Friday, 5th March:—
Annual Flower and Vegetable Show of the Hongkong Horticultural Society in the Botanic Gardens.
Thursday, 18th March:—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 12.10 p.m.—Pressure has increased quickly over Japan and decreased on the China Coast.

The anti-cyclone has progressed eastwards considerably. It is central in the neighbourhood of the Loochoos.

A depression of moderate intensity covers South Manchuria.

The monsoon will be interrupted to the north of Foochow, but moderate easterly winds will continue to prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District.	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1ST MARCH, 1915, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladvostock ...	7 a.	29.55	5	—	WSW	1	o
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	29.89	—	—	W	7	—
Tokio	"	29.85	—	—	WSW	1	—
Kochi	"	30.03	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	"	30.13	—	—	NW	3	—
Kagoshima ...	"	30.15	—	—	N	1	—
Oshima	"	30.20	—	—	N	3	—
Naha	"	30.25	—	—	NNW	1	—
Ishi'jma	"	30.23	—	—	NNE	1	—
Bonin Is.	"	30.18	—	—	NW	1	—
Chefoo	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ...	"	29.82	30	70	SSW	6	hom
Haukow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30 14	36	—	SSE	2	b
Gutalaff	"	30.13	41	—	SSW	3	obn
Sharp Peak ...	7 a.	30.18	48	74	NW	2	o
Amoy	6 a.	30.14	49	65	NE	1	b
Swatow	"	30.18	50	86	NE	1	b
Taihoku	5 a.	30.17	48	9	ENE	2	b
Taishu	"	30.14	41	—	—	0	b
Tainan	"	30 11	50	—	S	4	b
Koshun	"	30.10	63	—	ENE	5	b
Pescadores ...	"	30.12	57	—	NNE	4	b
Canton	6 a.	30.16	51	85	NE	1	o
Hongkong ...	"	30.13	59	75	ENE	3	b
Gap Rock	"	30.11	—	—	ENE	5	b
Macao	"	30.11	55	77	NNE	1	b
Wuchow	9 a.	30.22	58	60	E	2	o
Holhow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	30.08	61	64	E	4	o
Tourane	"	30.01	64	—	NNW	5	o
Cape St. James	"	29.87	75	—	ENE	4	b
Aparri	"	29.95	72	89	—	0	o
Dagupan	"	30.01	72	93	ENE	2	r
Manila	"	29 83	73	87	N	4	o
Legaspi	"	29.89	75	76	E	1	o
Tacloban	"	30.00	82	63	N	1	o
Iloilo	"	29 91	79	79	N	1	b
Surigao	"	29.89	76	83	WNW	2	o
Labuan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*.

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale
6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7 RAIN in inches, t tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 1st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.23	30.18	30.15
Temperature ..	62	58	63
Humidity..... ..	29	76	65
Wind Direction ...	East	ENE	East
" Force	3	3	4
Weather	b	b	o
Rain.....	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 28 th.. 63
Lowest open air Temperature on 26th 54

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to 8th March, 1915.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	2	m 9 40	5 0	m 3 48	2 1
		9 31 a	7 4	3 13 a	1 1
Wed.	3	m 10 7	5 3	m 4 19	1 7
		10 17 a	7 0	3 58 a	1 8
Thurs.	4	m 10 3	5 7	m 4 43	1 4
		11 a	6 3	4 45 a	1 6
Fri.	5	m 11 11	6 0	m 5 10	2 0
			5 6	5 49 a	1 6
Satur.	6	m 0 8	5 6	m 5 45	2 6
		m 11 51	6 2	6 48 a	1 7
Sun.	7	m 1 26	4 7	m 6 12	3 1
		0 40 a	6 3	8 16 a	1 8
Mon.	8	m 3 18	4 1	m 6 33	3 5
		1 42 a	6 3	10 5 a	1 7

"KENT" HEROES.

TRIED TO SAVE A DROWNING ENEMY.

A midshipman in H.M.S. *Kent* gives the following details of how his ship sank the *Nürnberg*:—

We opened fire at 4.10 p.m. at 11,000 yards' range, but were still short of her. She soon got our range, then things got a trifle warm. As soon as we got their range we were put into independent firing and we began to put shells all round. Then we drew blood, and you should have seen our faces! Her shells were coming mighty near us and we were getting spray into the foretop.

Their shooting was very good indeed, and it is a wonder we were not very badly hit. About this time we carried her fore top-mast away and began holing her badly. She was running full pelt, and we were doing twenty-four and a half knots after her; considering knots and have been out at sea over two months this was as near a miracle as anything I have ever heard of. Then we caught her a devil of a belt just by the fore turret and unshipped her turret and wrecked her conning tower, killing her captain.

We were hitting her very frequently now and she was showing signs of being in a bad way; then she hit us twice forward by the forecastle, beautiful shots, which made quite large holes.

All our people were wonderfully cool, and not a soul seemed to have the slightest doubt about the result. We had been using a good deal of lyddite and so had they. Our hammock nettings were quite yellow from lyddite which exploded from their shells. The fore turret landed her a lovely smack just by the quarter-deck. She was now undoubtedly done for. Then she began to haul down her ensign, but it was hauled up again and she opened fire at us. The range now was about 3,000 yards, and when we replied her decks became a shambles. One shell alone killed fifty men. We could not miss her, and pumped in shot after shot.

Then she was seen to list heavily to starboard and dipped her ensign. The list was now becoming steadily worse and worse, till about 7.27 p.m. she capsized and half-righted herself only to go over again; then her bows came up in the air and she went under for good. We had ceased fire at 6.57.

We did all we could to pick up survivors, but alas! our boats were too damaged to get out for some time. We patched them up temporarily and managed to get ten survivors, three of whom died of exposure.

One of our (midshipmen), —— by name, very pluckily went over the side for a drowning man when the water was freezing. Unluckily the poor devil did not pull round. I had on two pairs of drawers, a pair of flannel trousers, two vests, shirt, waistcoat, and sweater, with a boiler suit over that, and yet I was awfully cold.

HIS LIFE FOR OTHERS.

A seaman in H.M.S. *Glasgow*, writing from the Falkland Islands and describing the actual fighting in the naval battle, says:—

The *Leipzig* was now listing to port. She sent up two rockets, green and yellow, which meant "Surrender!" and "Help!" Our boats were manned. We steamed up as close as we could and lowered them and they pulled towards her. Only about thirty men were alive on board, all gathered together with lifebelts. The boats had orders not to go too close in case she exploded.

It was an awful sight. She was like a glowing furnace, and as it was getting dark it showed up more. We played our searchlights on her, and we could see some men up the only mast standing. She gave three heaves to port and then turned completely upside down, sinking with only just a hiss of steam and a bubble. The men remaining jumped over the side and we picked them up. We got five officers and eleven men, and the *Cornwall* one officer and three men, all that were left of 368.

Have arrived at Stanley. The *Kent* came in this morning. She had a very stiff fight by her report. A shell passed into one of her gun casements and exploded, completely laying out the whole gun's crew. The flames from the explosion went down the ammunition hoist into the magazine, but a sergeant of marines had the presence of mind to close the hoist door and flood the magazine, which probably saved the ship from being blown up. He was severely burned, and report has just come from the hospital that he is dead. Poor chap, he deserved a V.C. if anyone did.

WAR AND LAW.

The war is having substantial effect on litigation, one of the main reasons being that litigants find their witnesses are serving in the Army. Not infrequently solicitors and counsel have been called away to serve their country.

In the first week of the present sittings there were 241 cases down for trial on the common law side, as follows:—71 special jury actions, 92 common juries, 78 non-jury cases. Fifteen of the special jury actions were postponed, a number have been abandoned, and others have been settled.

The effect of the war was further felt in the second week of the sittings, when only 184 common law cases were listed for hearing.

On the Chancery side, which is also affected, Mr. Justice Neville opened with only 13 cases down for trial.

The Attorney-General, Sir John Simon, presiding at the annual meeting of the General Council of the Bar, stated that there were some twenty-four Belgian avocats on the lists, and every effort had been made to help these gentlemen to secure suitable occupation in this trying time. One of them, he believed, was going on circuit as a judge's marshal; another had secured the post of language teacher in a great school.

In October, he was informed, some 350 members of the profession deserted their practices, abandoned their clients, said good-bye to their solicitors, and offered themselves to serve King and country. The Bar Council's register now showed that no fewer than 796 members of the Bar were serving.

A TICKLING CHORUS.

FRENCH LASSES AND A LAUDER SONG.

A member of the R.A.M.C. writes:—

The best night ever I had in my life was in a little town in the north-west of France six miles from the firing line. After a fortnight in the trenches one can appreciate a night off, and a golden half-day was followed by a most glorious night in a café chantant.

"The British soldiers were the lions of the evening, and the mixed and crowded company made such a fuss that we felt we ought to acknowledge it somehow. We were mostly strangers to each other, and only one of us could speak much French, but we decided to try and give the company a few British songs, and managed a medley of popular choruses, interspersed with hymns, ragtime, and other incongruities.

"Everything was applauded, even the false starts and breakdowns. As a wind-up we sang "Stop yer ticklin', Jock," with variations. Our choir was composed of Welsh, Scottish, Lancashire, and Yorkshire soldiers for the most part, and what the singing lacked in music was made up for in noise. Our interpreter jocularly explained that to give the grand finale properly it was necessary to have girls to tickle, girls who could smile widely and loudly, who could protest coyly but not too earnestly.

"He made a mock appeal to mine host for lady volunteers, and instantly the choir was over-equipped with inspiring smilers. He then appealed to the rest of the soldiers, maintaining that all who could not sing could tickle. Amid cheers and laughter the balance was in favour of the soldiers, and when matters had been again evened up the effort started and the rafters rang with laughter and applause. Never was there such a chorus, and didn't the French lasses rise to the occasion. They knew not a word, but they acted perfectly. They protested with art and laughed delightedly. The chorus received a triple encore, to the palpable delight of all. Amid cries of "Embrassez!" from husbands, sweethearts, parents, and friends, the soldiers kissed their colleagues and the gathering broke up with the loudest of cheers.

"The interpreter was requested to translate the song, but he declined, and a young Frenchman wasted a few days in the attempt to put this wonderful "British action song" into French. Mine host did his best to arrange another entertainment, but circumstances were against him; he, however, now considers himself an authority on British singing, and pronounces the tickling action song an easy first.

RAID WARNINGS.

RULES FOR THE SAFETY OF ALL CLASSES.

The following summary of official advices which has been issued at Home gives a clear idea of the best course to follow in the case of air raids:—

To Those Who Happen to be in the Street.—Take cover immediately. There is danger from bombs from aircraft and also from fragments of shell, and from bullets from the guns used against the raiders. The assembly of large crowds might prove fatal. The nearest basement would be the safest place. Any fragments of shells should be handed to the police, in order that the War Office may ascertain the size and nature of the missile.

To School Teachers.—Continue the lessons as far as possible in the normal way. Remove children from the neighbourhood of windows. Children should not be brought from upper floors to crowd ground-floor class-rooms or basement. In the event of damage to the building the children should be marched out as in fire drill.

To those in Government Offices, Banks, City Offices, and Other Business Institutions.—Continue working as far as possible. Congestion in any part of the building might prove dangerous if the building is struck. Have the office firemen ready. If the building is damaged, follow the same directions as

DOT AND DULCIE'S GIFT.

WARMLY APPRECIATED BY THE WRONG MAN.

BUDDING KIPLING'S POEM.

[Officer's letter to wounded comrade.]

Had a most stunning shock this morning. While down at G.H.Q. orderly came up, saluted, "Box for you, sir; just coming off that A.S.C. lorry." Told him to bring it along to the car, and then I proceeded to investigate the contents: six bottles of a whisky which I know can only be obtained north of the Tweed, two ditto, sherry brandy, three cigars—*very* extra specials—you know these things, six inches by one and a half, and with extraordinary staying powers—500 cigarettes of a brand I don't care much about, and a pound of tobacco, a bottle of port, some walnuts, and a corkscrew, and, last but not least, a card inserted with the following: "Tons of love, from Dot and Dulcie, and don't condemn the contents all at once. P.S.—The walnuts are pretty rotten, but we had to put them in at the lost moment, and hadn't time to get better ones. P.P.S.—I do hope you'll like the cigars; the man at—— said they were the best they had. They were *horribly* expensive."

Well, I don't mind telling you that this card gave me a huge shock, for I haven't the faintest idea as to the identity of the two charming ladies who go by the equally charming names of Dot and Dulcie. The unfortunate part of the whole thing is this. While I was unpacking the stuff three other fellows came up, collared the corkscrew, a bottle of the whisky, and some cigars, and calmly and solemnly proceeded to drink and smoke my very good health, the very good health of the generous donors, and were just debating whether they would drink the very good health of the Allies—separately or as one toast.

MEDICAL NECESSARIES.

It took a certain amount of firmness to dissuade them from this benevolent purpose, but by that time, of course, the mischief was irretrievably done, and you really would have laughed if you had seen their faces when, after seeing me standing there gazing with a lost look at the card, they came over, and, glasses in their hands, gazed over my shoulder at the message. "Lucky devil," grunted one between gulps. "'Tons of love from ——'" said another, reading out aloud. "Topping name—Dulcie," said Number Three reminiscently.

Awaking from my doze I turned to the three of them and said: "My dear blankety fatheads, I agree—perfectly—with your various remarks, but do you realise the appalling blank fact that in the first place I have never heard of these ladies; in the second, these—er—medical necessaries were intended for some other fellow; in the third, I——"

"My sacred aunt!" exploded Number Three—the Seaforths man—collapsing heavily on to an A.S.C. tarpaulin, where he lay kicking and bellowing with mirth and giving an indecent exhibition of bare knees and legs.

We all looked at each other—but the situation was really too funny to stand, and the whole lot burst into such a bellow that we nearly stampeded the R.F.A. horses. 'Well—what the dickens could I do The name on the label was my name and the regiment my regiment.)

The only thing I can think of is that the box belongs to some chap of the same name in another regiment. You know how vague girls are about military matters. "In the Army" is a good enough address for them and then they play Old Harry if the letter or parcel doesn't get to its proper destination. One bottle finished, too, and another opened; so we drank to the Allies in one toast. I managed to squash the Seaforths man's proposal to drink each one separately, but had to compromise later by drinking the separate healths of the various Commanders-in-Chief, which came to very much the same thing. We then closed the box and put it in the car, the only dissentient being the Scotsman, who had a hazy sort of notion that we ought to include the King of Italy "because there was a possibility——"

Firmness, however, is essential in such matters. The cigars are top-hole; seen at a distance, in the dark they look like a motor-car headlight coming up out of the mist, but the tobacco's all right. See here, my boy. I've got a bit of advice for you, having a fairly good idea where you're going to "convalesce" and who is going to soothe your aching brow, etc., while you are getting better. Don't be in too much hurry. You know that a man in a weak condition like you is *not* able to put up much of a resistance, and before you know where you are you'll have surrendered guns, transport, and all.

BUSY FOUR DAYS' LEAVE.

Have you heard about that silly young ass ——, of the ——? Well, here's his programme for a four days' leave: Monday morning, 5.30 a.m., left —— in one of the G.H.Q. cars, blinded through to Boulogne, had a bath and shave at the Meurice, borrowed a clean pair of breeches from a man there, caught the 11 o'clock boat for Folkestone, arrived Victoria about 3, met by a beauteous damsel in a car, married by extra-special licence 3.30, spent Tuesday and Wednesday getting lost in the wilds of Devon, and arrived back at Victoria Thursday in time to catch the afternoon boat train, met by car at Boulogne, and on duty again at midnight.

I think this is the sort of thing which our Transatlantic cousins would designate "some hustle." The funny part of the whole thing is that we fellows didn't know about the affair until we noticed something strange about his behaviour—a kind of moonstruck, "don't disturb me, my thoughts are with the angels" sort of manner which may be all right in the billets but is dangerous in the advance sewers.

When we saw him standing up with his hands in his pockets gazing dreamily, head and shoulders over the trench parapet, at the German trenches not 200 yards away, —— went and tripped him up in the mud and sat on him till he started to curse. After that he came into my dug-out and made a clean breast of the whole matter. He is much better now, but Heaven save me from having to act as nurse to any more newly "spliced" subs on duty in the advanced works.

One of our fellows has invented a fine game for dug-out use. All you want is a bit of string, a key, a penknife, and a stump of lead pencil. The pencil is balanced on the table on end, you understand, and the string is attached to the roof with the key or knife tied on to it, so that when it swings it is long enough to touch the pencil first and knock it over. Each man has ten swings, counting one, two, three, etc., as the weight comes forward and backward. If the man knocks the pencil down on the first swing he wins one penny, but if he is lucky and the pencil doesn't fall before the tenth and last swing he gets 10d. The idea is to prevent the pencil from falling as long as possible under the ten. I got four ninepences running the other night, and it's really jolly good fun and prevents one freezing up altogether; and one must occasionally do something or other idiotic to keep one's spirits up.

By the way, I've got a budding Kipling in ——, the sergeant. He came up to me the other day to ask my opinion of the following effusion, which, as a matter of fact, although I'm no poet, seems to me to be hot stuff. Here it is:—

Cawn't yer get to Calais, Willy?
Ain't yer feelin' ill?
Wot's the other feller doin'?
You know—little Bill?

What abaht this trip to Paris?
Think y'll manage it—next year?
Feeling sorter run down—are yer?
Try a drop o' gin, old dear!

Wot's the matter with the Navy?
Ain't yer goin' to let 'em fight?
Be a sport and chawnce it, Billy.
Lumme—won't it be a sight!

Me and Frenchy's getting fed up.
Getting pretty desprit, too.
Gardenin' ain't our favrit 'obby.
Fightin's wot we're 'ere to do.

So make a move and risk it, Billy.
Send a fleet aht—not a few—
Else our kids'll read in 'istry
Of Kaiser Bill—The Overdue!

Poor chap, I don't think he's feeling very poetical just now. He went off yesterday afternoon with a dose of shrapnel in the thigh and I expect it's a three months' job for him at least.

"FIGHTING OUR BATTLES."

AMERICAN'S VIEW OF BRITAIN'S NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The following from the New York special correspondent, appeared recently in the *Daily Mail*:—

"Let me add that in the present crisis this country should be very forbearing with the course of Great Britain on the high seas. England has everything at stake, and she is fighting our battles for us. We have nothing at stake but the big profits of some of our monopolies—our oil kings, our copper kings—and we know that by hook or by crook they will manage to survive."

In these impressive words Mr. John Burroughs, the venerable naturalist, closes a long letter to the New York *Tribune*, designed to counteract the insidious advances made among certain sections of the United States populace by the vast German propaganda.

The fact is that while the universities, and, indeed, the whole of the educated and thinking non-German public of this country are on the side of the Allies with undiminished fervour, large sections of the general public are forgetting the issues which started the war and are in a mood in which, should critical questions arise between Great Britain and the United States, it might be necessary for the advocates of the Allies to remind them that the questions at stake are vital to the progressive development of the American democracy and ideals of liberty.

The activities of Herr Dernburg and company are no longer directed to the hopeless task of converting the educated classes, but to arousing the latent prejudices of the masses, on the assumption, so cynically defined by Professor Hugo Muensterburg, the Kaiser's Psychologist at Harvard, that the American public is susceptible to an abnormal degree to the power of suggestion, properly and scientifically applied.

It is with a view to the bringing back of the public to a stronger visualisation of the real causes of the war that Mr. Burroughs publishes his letter to-day, ending with the appeal for forbearance with Great Britain in the policy her safety dictates on the high seas.

Mr. Burroughs says: "Events upon which we judge Germany stand out so that he who runs may read. They are written large in fire and blood across the face of a kingdom. They are written in burned cities, in demolished cathedrals, in consumed libraries, in piratical indemnities, in aerial bombardment of defenceless women and children, and in the insolent and overweening spirit of domination that attends it all. . . . Belgium's wrongs, Germany's crimes are present-day facts, and the lapse of time can never make them less.

"Time will soften or blur their harshness, and the terrible reality of these events, but the murder and spoliation of this admirable and peaceful little State will ever remain one of the blackest pages of modern history.

"The cause of the Allies wins us, because it is the cause of civilisation. It is the cause of the neutral States. It is the cause of the weak and the innocent, against the ruthless and powerful. It is the cause of our heritage of peace and good will to men, against the rampant, the overbearing, hellish war spirit, drunk with the greed of conquest.

"No, not until our eyes are holden that we cannot see, till our hearts are turned to stone, and our sense of right and wrong dulled and obscured by German 'Kultur,' till we cannot judge, can our sympathies in this war be other than they have been from the first.

"In what respect does the conduct of the German Army differ for the better from that of the highwayman or the robber baron who murders his victim and then takes or demands his treasure? The money penalties which Germany demanded of prostrate Belgium and the destruction that is strewn in her path place her acts on a level with the murder and pillage of a band of common outlaws."

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

AND A TURK'S AMBUSH.

A British Army officer wrote home as follows from Bussorah, Persian Gulf:—

I am writing this from Bussorah, having come down the river forty miles from a place called Kurna. We had a great battle again last week, in which my regiment again took the enemy's trenches, and after three days we captured the town of Kurna with 1,200 prisoners, all Turks, and 12 guns.

After that we camped, and then —— and I were sent down here to collect all our heavy kits, all the tents, etc. It has taken us a day or two to do it, but we are now finished and start for Kurna again this afternoon. We had 60 casualties and 2 officers wounded. There were many narrow shaves, but it is great work smashing up these Turks. They are now about thirty miles in front of Kurna, and our next advance will be against their position.

This is at a place called Ezra's Tomb, the Ezra of the Bible. By the way, Kurna is the spot of the Garden of Eden, being at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, and our camp is quite close to the actual reputed site. Also they point out the actual Tree of Knowledge. It is a quaint part of the world to be in, and they say it is quite 1,000 years behind the times; anyhow, all the dresses are the same as in Biblical times.

We have now advanced 100 miles up river. After two more attacks they say we can go straight on to Bagdad.

I had one or two narrow escapes. Once when going up to a trench a Turk jumped up in front and fired; he hit a man on my right and wounded him, but I struck him with my sword and my men were so furious that they finished him off with their bayonets. He evidently was a fanatic who had remained in the trench after the others had bolted. No doubt they will make a big stand at Ezra's Tomb.

At Kurna the Norfolk Regiment attacked with a native regiment on each side and did wonders. We were the only British regiment there, and got a lot of credit for the great results. You see, our force is very small, and we took on a force of similar size entrenched in a strong position at the junction of the two rivers.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

£65,000,000 DEFICIT.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* recently contained a long article from Arthur Norden, one of the best-known German writers on economics, which shows that all is not going quite as well in the Fatherland as was anticipated. He, too, agrees that the longer the war lasts the more values will be destroyed, though Germany's position can still be regarded as satisfactory, as the enemy is almost at all points still outside the frontiers of Germany.

"The new issue of a second war loan," he says, "which may shortly be expected, will naturally considerably increase the burden of debt of the Empire. The reports of the Reichsbank already clearly show the effect of the claims on the resources of the Empire. The best proof of this is the increase in the amount of bills and Exchequer bonds to nearly £200,000,000.

"If we put the monthly war costs at £50,000,000 and those of the month of August at double, £30,000,000 have to be debited to the war account, part of which, as, for instance, the pay of the officers, would have been borne in peace time by the current expenditure. There £300,000,000 would leave, as against the war loan of £225,000,000 and the war reserve of £10,000,000, a deficit of £65,000,000 already. How many Exchequer bonds are at present in the hands of the Reichsbank is not known, as this amount is included in the bills. But we shall not be far from the truth if we assume that the debts of the Empire to the Reichsbank in the form of Exchequer bonds nearly entirely cover the deficit of £65,000,000.

"We must reckon that a new war loan will be issued next month or in March at the latest. That the second war loan will show a result no less favourable than the first can be taken for granted. A good omen in this regard is that our home securities show considerable rises in price. During the last few days business has been done in the Five per Cent. War Loan at 99½."—*Reuter.*

THE AUDACIOUS WOUNDED GUNNER.

"DOLLAR PRINCESS" KISSED.

Amusing little stories of the cheerfulness of the wounded in France are related by Mme. Alice O'Brien, the operatic singer of Covent Garden and the Opéra Comique, Paris, who is serving as a French Red Cross nurse in a hospital in Paris, in the following letter to her sister in the south of England:—

"The other day I sang for about 100 English. At my departure they gave me three cheers, and by chance I stopped to thank them and say 'good-night' just underneath a bunch of mistletoe. Near me was a huge artilleryman and not far off a Yorkshire lad, who said to the other, 'Why don't you kiss her, mon—she's under the mistletoe?'

"The R.A. promptly did, much to my confusion and the joy of the British hundred. After this I departed quickly for fear the 99 might follow suit! It was at this concert that a boy of twenty, with one leg amputated and with one arm paralysed, asked me to hold his healthy arm while he sang 'Your King and Country Want You.' It was splendid and pathetic at the same time.

"I also sang at one of the biggest French hospitals. As I was going off a great *Tirailleur Sénégalais*, as black as one's shoe, solemnly presented me with two flowers, afterwards declaring that he wouldn't mind buying me for his wife and even paying as much as 250 fr. (£10) for that luxury."

Mme. Alice O'Brien played the heroine of "The Dollar Princess" at Daly's Theatre while Miss Lily Elsie was taking a rest in 1910 and gained an instant success.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

CHELAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,782, M. Oka, 27th February—Saigon 23rd February, Rice. — Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ELLENGA, British str., 2,995, Hugh McClelland, 22nd February—Colombo 11th February, Ballast. — British Admiralty.

FEICHING, Chinese str., 979, A. B. Bains, 28th February—Shanghai 24th February, General.—Chinese.

HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 28th February—Amoy 27th February, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 742, Marquerite, 27th February—Hoihow 26th February, General.—A. R. Marty.

HSINGCHANG, Chinese str., 1,428, Munro, 23rd February—Shanghai 20th February, General.—Chinese.

INDRAGHIRI, British str., 3,600, Noel P. Pilcher, 26th February—New York via Manila, 14th December, 23rd February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

JADE, French str., 286, J. Pannier, 20th February—Haiphong 18th February, General—W. Jack.

KALGAN, British str., 1,220, Lavers, 19th February—Bangkok 11th February, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

KANAKUK, British str., 2,593, T. Archbold, 22nd February — Haiphong 20th February, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

KAMOR, Norwegian str., 949, S. Pulmer, 26th February—Dairen 19th February, General.—Chinese.

KASHING, British str., 1,143, G. Byers, 27th February—Weihaiwei 21st February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KASHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 9,050, M. Yagi, 24th February—Shanghai 21st February, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, Udden, 16th February—Chinkiang 10th February, General.—Chinese.

KANCHOW, British str., 1,222, J. Gibbs, 21st February—Shanghai 18th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KUEICHOW, British str., 1,220, Forsyth, 20th February—Manila 18th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KUM CHOW, British str., 1,430, Martin, 19th February—Saigon 13th February, General—Chinese.

KUTSANG, British str., 3,109, R. C. D. Bradley, 27th February — Calcutta 10th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAERTES, British str., 1,386, A. Jenkyns, 18th February—Saigon 13th February, Rice.—Chinese.

LAISANG, British str., 3,460, F. Mooney, 23rd February—Moji 19th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LOESANG, British str., 979, R. W. Ritchie, 26th February—Hoihow 24th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MEXICO MARU, Japanese str., 3,759, Kobayashi, 20th February—Shanghai 17th February, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PERSIA, British str., 2,744, J. Hill, 23rd February—San Francisco 23rd January, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Jensen, 25th February—Bangkok 16th February, General.—Thoresen & Co.

SARDINIA, British str., 4,143, J. T. Jeffery, 27th February—Bombay 10th February, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, K. Hattori, 26th February—Swatow 25th February, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ST. ALBANS, British str., 2,538, E. B. S. Baikie, 20th February—Melbourne 16th January, General—Gibb, Livingstone & Co.

STANDARD, Norwegian str., 894, Bull, 26th February—Bangkok 17th February, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,952, Inmoto, 27th February — Weihaiwei 22nd February, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TEIRESIAS, British str., 4,821, Robinson, 27th February—Liverpool 27th January, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TJIKEMBANG, Dutch str., 8,703, N. V. Wych Jurrianse, 12th February—Kobe 4th February, General. — Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TOYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,283, O. Hayakawa, 25th February—Dairen 19th February, Coal. — Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1,173, L. F. Hussey, 27th February—Iloilo 23rd February, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 1,988, Y. Tasaka, 27th February—Wakamatsu 20th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

VILLE DE LA CIOTAT, French str., 3,558, F. Riquier, 27th February—Yokohama 18th February, General.—Messageries Maritimes.

WENCHOW, British str., 560, Purslow, 26th February—Hoihow and Pakhoi, 25th February, General—Butterfield & Swire.

WINAMAC, British str., 3,608, Macdonald, 22nd February—Bombay, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

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Surg. & Mrs Bernard
Major Bewen
Mrs Bowdler
Mr & Mrs Carmichael
Mr H. A. Cartwright
Mr M. Cary
Mr & Mrs Casulli
Mr C. H. Colley-Law
Mr Cousland
Mr & Mrs Crichton & children
Mrs R. C. Edwards, nurse & children
Major Faichine
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Gikson
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Lt.-Col. Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C.
Mr F. A. Hazeland
Mrs Horbrender
Major Humphreys
Mr & Mrs W. G Humphreys
Lt.-Col. H. W. Iles, R.G.A.
Mr H. U. Jeffries
Mrs Johns
Mr & Mrs Keigwin
Mr A. L. Lofts
Mrs Martin & children
Mr & Mrs E. V. Micthelmore and child
Mr & Mrs Moss and child
Miss Murray Prior
Mr & Mrs J. L. Plummer
Major Pyne
Mr & Mrs Ralphs
Mr A. Sinclair
Mrs Grant Smith
Miss Skinner
Mr Turner
Col. & Mrs Walton
Mrs Walcott
Mr J. A. Young

GRAND HOTEL

Mr E. Allan
Mr & Mrs A. B. Crew
Mr A. Dunrion
Mr J. Easton
Mr A. W. D. Gibbs
Mr J. Grant
Mr B. James
Mrs Kelleigh
Mr W. F. Kelleigh
Mr B. Jones
Mr C. W. Reynolds
Mr R. Sanderson
Mr I. S. Smith
Mr C. Wiesman
Mr K. Wilson
Mr S. H. Wright

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1914

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ANHUI, British str., 1,355, G. Eedy, 23th February—Shanghai 25th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., Y. Yamamoto, 1st March—Swatow 23th February, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KOREA, American str., 5,051, A. W. Nelson, 1st March—San Francisco 30th January, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

HERCULES, British str., 3,759, C. Wilhelmsen, 28th February—Chingwantao 20th February, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

TJILATJAP, Dutch str., 2,470, F. E. C. Van Schermbeck, 28th February—Batavia 24th January, General,—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TUNGUS, Norwegian str., 1,039, Cornelinssen, 28th February—Swatow 27th February, Rice. — China-Siam S.N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Anhui*, from Shanghai, Bishop and Mrs. Bannister, Mr. L. J. Fisher, Mr. J. O. Martin, Mrs. Northcomb and Mr. Yamanks.

Per *Korea*, for Hongkong, from San Francisco, etc.—Mrs. W. N. Brewster, Mr. Raymond Brewster, Master Harold Brewster, Mr. Robert S. Burks, Mr. George B. Hart, Mr. James A. Hart, Mr. V. Moroni, Mr. Malcolm McGregor, Miss H. N. Neyes, Mrs. M. F. Truby; from Honolulu, Mrs. B. Bucklin, Mr. R. A. Palmer, Mr. George Vollmer, Mr. H. O. Whithers, Hon. H. R. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Curtis; from Nagasaki, Mr. Z. Yamaji; from Manila, Mr. E. J. Pace, Mrs. C. H. Pace, Miss Helen M. Pace, Commodore and Mrs. R. G. Denig, Mr. A. B. Carey, Miss M. C. Weber, Mrs. A. E. Greenus, Mr. W. C. Lacombe, Mr. M. Antaki, Mr. Carl Spinnler, Mrs. M. Spinnler, Miss C. Speich, Mr. F. G. Jones, Mr. G. A. McClintech, Capt. Moddock and Mr. E. B. Waite.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* left Yokohama on the 25th February for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the M.M. str. *Chili*, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on the 6th March.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Itola* left Calcutta on the 20th February, and may be expected here on or about the 11th March.

The G.N. str. *Minnesota*, from Seattle, arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd February. She will leave Yokohama via usual Japan ports and Manila on the 24th for Hongkong, where she is expected on or about 12th March.

The Barber Line str. *St. Egbert* left New York for Hongkong *viâ* Suez Canal on the 2nd January and is due to arrive here about the beginning of March; and the Barber Line str. *Bolton Castle* for Hongkong *viâ* Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL ...	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE, VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, &c	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst., at 10 A.M.
LONDON	CARNARVONSHIRE ...	Brit. str.	—	... ...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	On 11th Apr.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CHILI	Fren. str.	—	Perrin de Bussac, ...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ...	On 6th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	MISHIMA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 11th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL ...	CITY OF CORINTH ...	Brit. str.	—	... ...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED ...	On 20th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ...	To-morrow, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA MANILA & JAPAN	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi ...	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA ...	On 9th inst., at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	INDRAGHIRI	Brit. str.	—	... ...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD...	To-day.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	ST. EGBERT... ...	Brit. str.	—	... ...	DODWELL & Co., LTD... ...	On 17th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C....	PERSIA...	Am. str.	—	J. Hill	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co., ...	To-day, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	KOREA	Am. str.	—	A. W. Nelson ...	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. ...	On 9th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHIYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	... ...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA ...	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &C. ...	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens ...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA ...	On 27th Apr., at 10.30 A.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN ...	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	... ...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA ...	On 10th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baikie ...	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. ...	On 12th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
JAPAN	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—	... ...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN ...	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD ...	On 4th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
MOJI & KOBE	IYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Okamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst.
TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	CHOTSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. Finderson ...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD...	On 12th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	NOBE	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	—	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI...	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Bichard ...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD...	On 5th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. C. Williams ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Date	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	POLYNESIEN	Fren. str.	—	Lassince	NIPPON YUSEN MARITIMES ...	On 8th inst.
SHANGHAI, & KOBE YOKOHAMA ...	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.,	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA KOBE & MOJI ...	ITOLA	Brit. str.	—	Butler	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD. ...	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI...	TJIKINI	Dut. str.	—	... ...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY ...	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	CAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore ...	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SWATOW	HAIMUN...	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart ...	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
SWATOWA, MOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 5th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIYANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 9th inst., at 1 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO...	THAN	Brit. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD ...	On 6th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	... ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask ...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD...	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Pennefather	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at 10 A.M.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Hattori	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c. ...	TSIMANOSE...	Dut. str.	—	... ...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KANAGAWA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Tozawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO ...	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LTD., ...	On 4th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA ..	KAWACHI MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Nakamura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD...	On 5th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	ORISSA	Brit. str.	—	Langlands	DAVID SASSOON Co., LTD.	On 10th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	Jarrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD ...	On 16th inst., at 3 P.M.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	WENCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	... ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD ...	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	SINGAN...	Brit. str.	1 m.	Trowbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst., at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG" ...	Tuesday, 2nd Mar., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG" ...	Wed'day, 3rd Mar., 10 A.M.
* YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI	"KUTSANG" ...	Thursday, 4th Mar., Noon.
† SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 5th Mar., D'light.
*SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG" ...	Friday, 5th Mar., 3 P.M.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG ...	Saturday, 6th Mar., 3 P.M.
† SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG" ..	Friday, 12th Mar., D'light.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 13th Mar., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING" ...	Tuesday, 16th Mar., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze, Chefoo, Tsain, Dalny, Wei-hai-Wei-ang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Sudat, Labad Data, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong 2nd March 1915 [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1914 95

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON	"CARNARVONSHIRE" ...	On 11th April.
LONDON	"MONMOUTHSHIRE" ...	On 5th June.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., AGENTS

Hongkong, 25th February, 1915. [24

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 16200 tons NILE 12000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

PERSIA (via Manila)	Sailing	TUESDAY,	2nd Mar., at Noon.
KOREA	„	TUESDAY,	9th Mar., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	„	WED'DAY,	17th Mar., at 1 P.M.
CHINA (via Manila)	„	TUESDAY,	30th Mar., at Noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of M. V. Moroni, the world-famous caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Baths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Patrons is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT, KING'S BUILDINGS.

TEL. No. 141. [18

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., from whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd March will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th March, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd March, at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915. [322

THE "INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRAGHIRI,"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th March at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 5th March, at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915. [310

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE "INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

"INDRAKUALA,"

Will be despatched as above on 6th March. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 9.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1915. [320

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA,"

Capt. J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1915, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "ARABIA," due in London on the 23rd April, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1915. [1

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "ST. EGBERT" On or about 17th Mar.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915. [336

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ATLANTIQUE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, 4th March, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th March, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 4th March, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1915. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SARDINIA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 26th Feb., 1915,

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Mongolia," and "Persia."

From Persian Gulf, ex ss. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [1

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*SARDINIA* Capt. J. T. Jeffery,	Noon. 12th Mar.	*See Special Advertisement.*
SHANGHAI	NUBIA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.,	About. 12th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
ANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE OCOHAMA	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	About 17th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
A SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SAID, and LLES	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	10 A.M. 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.

The above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. REWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1915. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
HOIHOW and PAKHOI	"WENCHOW"	On 2nd Mar., 10	A.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 2nd Mar., 1	P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN,"	On 2nd Mar., 4	P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 4th Mar, 10	A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 4th Mar., 4	P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 5th Mar., 4	P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Mar., 4	P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 16th Mar., 4	P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE.—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN," and the S.S. "KANCHOW," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1915. TELEPHONE 35. [4

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "IYOLA," 5,257 tons, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 16th March.

S.S. "UMARIA" 5,317 tons, Captain Elton, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 22nd March.

WESTWARD

S.S. "ORISSA," 5,456 tons, Captain Langlands, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 10th March.

For Freight or passage, apply to
The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [29

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 5th Mar., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	TUESDAY, 9th Mar., at 1 P.M.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	WED'DAY, SUNDAY,	3rd Mar., at 1 P.M. 7th Mar., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [3

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA.	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA.
ST. ALBANS	——	On 12th Mar., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc, and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI. MANILA. THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 23rd March.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 13th April.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 18 knots ...	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 11th May.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10....	RETURN (6 MONTHS)		£120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	"	"	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	"	"	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS. HONOLULU. HILO. LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO. SALINA CRUZ. PANAMA. CALLAO. IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU ...	18,5000—15 knots	Wednesday, 10th March.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [216

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	On or about 8th March.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CHILI	On 6th March, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and *vice-versa* delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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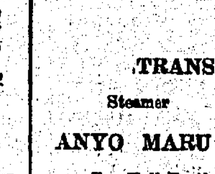
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU" ...	N. Kobayashi ...	TUESDAY, 9th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"... ...	T. Yamaguchi ...	SATURDAY, 6th Mar., at 7 A.M.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU ...	Y. Yamamoto ...	TUESDAY, 2nd Mar., at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU" ...	K. Muralcami ...	SUNDAY, 7th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"DAIGI MARU" ...	S. Tokuahige ...	SUNDAY, 14th Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	K. Hattori ...	WED'DAY, 3rd Mar., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later.
p.m. Thurs. Mar. 1			Noon.		Friday	Thursday
	SARDINIA ...	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	MEDINA	Apr. 10	Apr. 16
Mar. 29	NUBIA	Mar. 22	Mar. 26	MONGOLIA ...	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL ...	Apr. 5	Apr. 10	MALWA...	May 8	May 14
	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MOREA	May 22	May 28
May 10	SARDINIA ...	May. 3	May. 7	MALOJA	June 5	June 11
	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19	June 25

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

LONDON

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£65.	Return	£97.
	"B"	"	"	£59	"	£89
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£44.	"	£65.
	"B"	"	"	£40.	"	£60.

MARSEILLES

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£61.	Return	£91.
	"B"	"	"	£55.	"	£83.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£42.	"	£63.
	"B"	"	"	£38.	"	£57.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'SEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 12
NORE	Mar. 29	Apr. 9	Apr. 14	Apr. 20	May 18	May 27
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 15	June 24
NAGOYA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 1	June 29	July 8

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £50 Single: £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single: £52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%
For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	§ MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada,	16,000	TUESDAY, 11th March, at Noon.
	§ SUWA MARU Capt. Murai,	20,000	THURSDAY, 25th Mar., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	WED'DAY, 3rd March at Noon.
	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Deguchi,	12,500	THURSDAY, 4th March.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 11 A.M.
	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda,	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th March at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	FRIDAY, 5th March.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. Tozawa	12,500	FRIDAY, 5th March.
MOJI and KOBE	IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	125,00	WED'DAY, 10th March.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	SANUKI MARU Capt. Date,	12,500	SUNDAY, 7th March.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. Yagi,	9,600	MONDAY, 15th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	16,000	WED'DAY 10th Mar., at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Thurs., 11th Mar.
SUWA "	25,000	" 25th Mar.
ATSUTA "	16,000	" 8th Apr.
YASAKA "	25,000	" 22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI "	16,000	" 6th May.
KITANO "	16,000	" 20th May.
FUSHIMI "	25,000	" 3rd June.

FOR AMERICA.

AWA MARU	12,500	Wed.,	3rd May.
SHIDZUOKA "	12,500	Thurs.,	4th Mar.
TAMBA "	12,500	Tues.,	6th Apr.
AKI "	12,500	"	20th Apr.
SADO "	12,500	"	4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241 [5

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Deucalion*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Wednesday, 27th Jan., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The *Chili*, with the AMERICAN MAIL ex *Siberia*, is scheduled to arrive here on the 6th inst.

The *Hongkee*, with MAIL FROM EUROPE (via Negapatam), is due to arrive here on Sunday, 7th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada	*Persia*	Tuesday, 2nd. Registration... 10.00 A.M. Letters... 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	*Huichow*	Tuesday, 2nd Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiching*	Tuesday, 2nd. Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Kaijo Maru*	Tuesday, 2nd. 1.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	*Laisang*	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Anping and Takao	*Soshu Maru*	Tuesday, 2nd, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	*Standard*	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Pakhoi	*Wenchow*	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	*Loksang*	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada	*Awa Maru*	Wednesday, 3rd. Registration ... 10.00 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	*Haimun*	Wednesday, 3rd, Noon
Haiphong	*Singan*	Thursday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Loksang*	Thursday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hongkong*	Thursday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Yokohama	*Kutsang*	Thursday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via MOJI, VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, and UNITED KINGDOM via CANADA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	*Shidzuoka Maru*	Thursday, 4th, Registration... 10.00 A.M. Letters 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin-Pakow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 8th Mar.		
Shanghai and North China	*Anhui*	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Friday, 5th, Noon
Shanghai and North China	*Linan*	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui	*Daijin Maru*	Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	*Haimun*	Sunday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria and B.C. Tacoma and United Kingdom via Canada	*Mexico Maru*	Tuesday, 9th. Registration ... Noon Letters 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiyang*	Tuesday, 9th, Noon
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel	*Anyo Maru*	Wednesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.

COMMERCIAL.

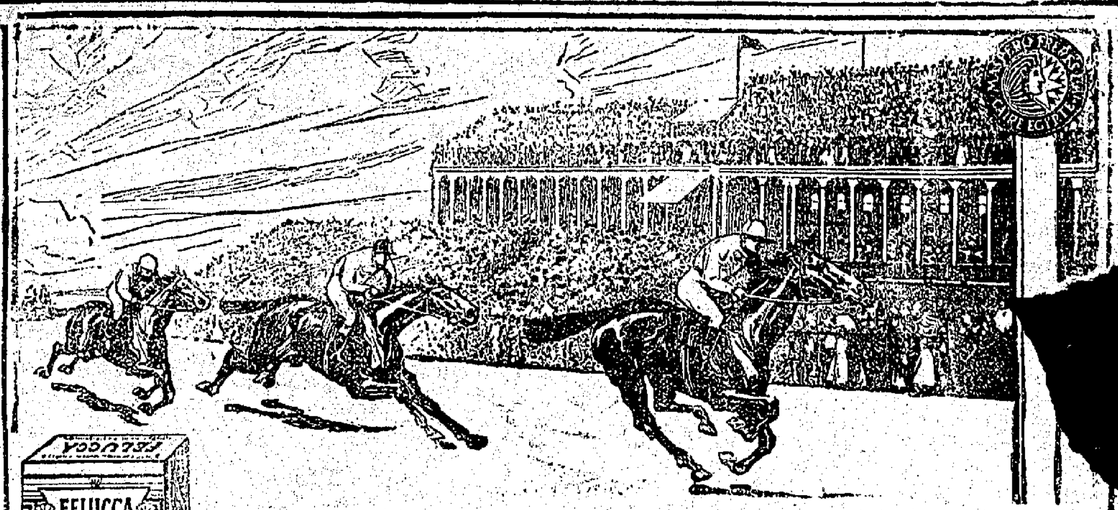
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 1st.

ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/9⅛
Bank Bills, on demand 1/9⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/9⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/9⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/10⅛
ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand 224
Credits, at 4 months' sight 236½
ON GERMANY:—
On demand ..... nom.
ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand 42⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight ..... nom.
ON BOMBAY:—
Telegraphic Transfer ..... nom.
Bank, on demands 135½
ON CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer ..... nom.
Bank, on demand 133½
ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, at sight 78½
Private, 30 days' sight ..... nom.
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand 87½
ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos—87½
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand 76
ON BATAVIA:—On demand 107½
ON HAIPHONG:—On demand ..... 74⅞ p.m.
ON SAIGON:—On demand ..... 7 % p.m.
ON BANGKOK:—On demand 87
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... $11.70
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael $57.90
BAR SILVER, per oz. 23½d

SUBSIDIARY COINS,

	per cent.
Hongkong...50 cents pieces...	$16.20 discount.
Hongkong...10 "	$16.70 "



FELUCCA 3. SPECIALS 2. BOUTON ROUGE 1.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE STAKES.

The "FAVOURITES" again to the fore. 17

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
Paid-up Capital .. Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)
Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager.
No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central
Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,600,000 at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
E. H. Dodwell, Esq. | P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1914. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 465,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. E. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1913. [119

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... " 6,750,000
Reserve Funds ... ... " 3,790,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.
Vice-President: KOJURO NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
KYOKOKU YAMANARI, Esq.
SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Kselung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kinkiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
PARR'S BANK.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
Correspondents at Cheribon, Cheshun, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.
K. TSUDZURABARA
Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [116

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) $3,350,000
RESERVE FUNDS 4,060,000
(Gold) $7,810,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1915. [193

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)
Authorised Capital ..... $60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nancheng. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng. FOOCHOW. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON. KUEIYANG. PEKING: Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [152

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 1ST MARCH, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	£1800, buyers L'don	6 p. c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	all	$10½, buyers	11 p. c.
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4, sellers	7½ p. c.
	50,000	$1	all		
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	200,000	$10	all	$7½, x. div. buy.	8½ p. c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 135, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. (in Liquidation)	125,000	$10	all	$6¼, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	all	$35, sellers	4½ p. c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$69, buyers	5 p. c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld. ...	50,000	$50	all	$57, sellers	5½ p. c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited ...	10,000	$62½	all		
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 52,	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co. Ld....	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 92½, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ..	400,000	$10	all	$5.40, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$42, buyers	4½ p. c.
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$121½, x.div.buy.	4 p. p.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	5,000	$25	all	$190, buyers	5½ p. c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld. .	60,000	$10	all	$26, buyers	8 p. c.
H'kong. & South China Steam Fishers. Co., Ld	15,000	$5	all	$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ld. ..	15,000	$10	all	$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	$5.20, sales	7 p. c.
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$356, buyers	6 p. c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$150, sellers	7 p. c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ..	8,000	$250	$50	$395, buyers	7 p. c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 160, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ..	12,400	$250	$100	$835	6 p. c.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld ..	12,000	$100	$60	$225, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$110 buyers	6½ p. c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$95,	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ld.	25,000	$100	$75	$200	
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ld	150,000	$10	all	$6½	6 p. c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$41	7½ p. c.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. .	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 99	
West Point Building Co., Limited ..	12,500	$50	all	$68½	6 p. c.
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie 'n Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 40, buyers	
MINING.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld .	1,000,000	£1	all	32/ , sellers	
Henwood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ld .	822,000	2/-	all		
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$3½, sellers	
Tronoh Mines, Limited ...	160,000	£1	all	24/9	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	$10	all	$10½	8 p. c.
	50,000	$10	$1	1	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	$50	all		
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$109, sales	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$19,	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld..	30,000	$25	all	$6½,	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited. ...	20,000	$50	all	$29, sellers	10 p. c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$23, buy. $24, sel.	4 p. c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	£5	all	$76, buyers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld ..	2,500,000	£1	all	87/6,	8½ p. c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$38, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited ..	6,000	$25	all	$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ..	20,000	$5	all	$4, sellers	8½ p. c.
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	$7	all	$6¼, sellers	7½ p. c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited ..	90,000	$10	all	$7, sellers	10 p. c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$17.	6 p. c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthy Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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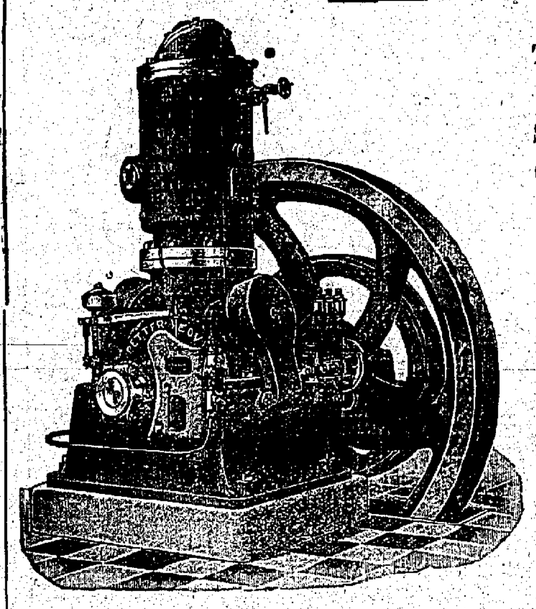

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